FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 AUGUST 1986

Lebanon

Clashes in Christian Sector — Beirut radio reported that 9 people were killed and 26 others were wounded in the 10 August clashes in the Christian sector between supporters and opponents of Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Samir Ja'ja'. Fu'ad Abu Nadir, a former Lebanese Forces leader, was injured in an ambush 11 August as fighting continued in East Beirut. The forces ranged against Ja'ja' comprise supporters of former Lebanese Forces chief Elie Hubayqah, units commanded by Lebanese Forces official Marun Mash'alani, and Phalangist Party forces, according to the radio, which added that forces of this new "uprising" have succeeded in capturing the Phalangist Military Council headquarters in Al-Karantinah and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon building. The fighting erupted when Ja'ja's forces raided hideouts used by Hubayqah's men, the radio said, noting that Hubayqah issued a statement in Zahlah accusing Ja'ja' of mounting a campaign of arrests.

However, broadcasts by Radio Free Lebanon gave no indication that the station has been captured by forces hostile to Ja'ja'. The radio acknowledged that fighting started after Lebanese Forces police arrested a number of individuals but stressed that calm was subsequently restored and roadblocks removed. The radio also carried a joint statement by Ja'ja' and Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah calling on the warring parties to withdraw in order to allow Phalangist and Lebanese Forces officials to hold meetings and examine the situation.

Israeli Air Raids — Israeli aircraft attacked "terrorist" targets near Ba'labakk 11 August, hitting a headquarters and base belonging to Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha's Fatah dissident faction, IDF radio announced. Israeli planes had raided Palestinian targets near Sidon the previous day, according to Jerusalem radio, which noted that the buildings attacked belong both to Fatah and to Col Musa's group. The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio said the Israelis used helicopters as well as warplanes to bombard the Al-Miyah wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah areas, adding that five people were hospitalized.

Hostages — An anonymous caller told Radio Free Lebanon 10 August that the Islamic Jihad organization will execute an American hostage shortly. Islamic Jihad had earlier issued a statement that implicitly rejected British mediator Terry Waite's appeal for a resumption of talks on settling the hostage issue, AFP noted.

Israel

Draft Agreement on Tabah Arbitration — A joint communique issued in Jerusalem and Cairo 10 August announced that Egyptian and Israeli negotiators have agreed on a draft arbitral compromis which will be submitted to both governments for approval, Jerusalem radio reported. Two issues are still pending: several "technical clarifications" in the appendix to the arbitral compromis and the appointment of three international arbitrators. The agreement followed 4 days of negotiations which the radio described as long and exhausting. Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche subsequently told the radio that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has agreed to hold a summit meeting with the Israeli prime minister after the arbitral compromis is signed by both governments.

East Bloc Relations — The government has decided that the issue of Soviet Jewry will be the first item on its agenda during the talks with Soviet officials in Helsinki, IDF radio noted in a report on the 10 August Cabinet meeting. Earlier, the Israeli Embassy in Bonn announced that Israel and Poland will exchange representations this fall following secret talks in the FRG, according to Jerusalem radio.

West Bank — Three IDF soldiers were injured 10 August by a bomb explosion in Gush 'Ezyon, IDF radio disclosed.

Syria

Senior Israeli security sources cited in an 8 August report by the Tel Aviv paper *Ma'ariv* said there is no indication that the Soviet Union is about to supply Syria with SS-23's and MiG-29's. In London, the *Economist's Foreign Report* asserted that the Soviet Union has postponed delivery of a large shipment of aircraft and missiles to Syria, according to Cairo's *Al-Ahram*. The report said this followed an abortive coup plot by pro-communist officers against President Hafiz al-Asad's regime last June, claiming that the CIA gave Al-Asad information on Soviet support for the conspiracy and that the Syrian leader ordered the execution of 16 officers involved in it. Al-Asad also dismissed 200 government and Ba'th Party officials loyal to the USSR, the report alleged, adding that he informed the United States of these purge operations. Another claim about secret Syrian-U.S. contacts was made by the UAE's *Al-Ittihad*, which cited a report by diplomatic sources in London that Vice President George Bush secretly met with a high-level Syrian official during his visit to Aqaba, WAM noted. Neverthless, Damascus radio continued to broadcast harsh criticisms of Bush's tour in recent days, claiming in a 7 August commentary that the real purpose of Bush's visit to Israel was to discuss the possibility of an Israeli attack on Syria.

Iran-Iraq War

At least 28 Iraqi civilians were killed over the weekend by an Iranian air attack on Diyala Governorate villages and by artillery shelling of Basra, according to military communiques cited by Voice of the Masses radio. Meanwhile, an Iranian Joint Staff communique announced that Iraqi oil installations near 'Aqrah sustained heavy damage in a 9 August air strike, IRNA reported. Iranian aircraft also hit Iraqi industrial targets southeast of Kirkuk 10 August, the agency continued. For its part, Iraq announced an 11 August air strike against oil refineries and a power station in Isfahan, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. IRNA announced that an Iraqi Mirage jet was downed in the Isfahan raid, which killed 2 civilians and injured 16 others.

Elsewhere, an Iranian POW official cited by IRNA claimed that Iraq has turned down two Iranian proposals, one for a POW exchange and another calling for reunions in third countries between Iraqi POW's and their families.

Iran-Saudi Arabia

Saudi security forces arrested without explanation 113 Iranian pilgrims upon arrival in Jeddah, according to IRNA, which suggested that posters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and Islamic literature carried by the pilgrims may have caused the arrest. The arrests were "justifiable," according to a security source cited by Riyadh radio, who added that the Iranians will nevertheless be allowed to complete their pilgrimage.

Iran-USSR

The deputy foreign minister for economic and international affairs said there are no major obstacles to an expansion of Iranian-Soviet relations, Tehran radio reported. The Soviet Union is inclined to take practical steps on completing "unfinished projects" in Iran, he continued, adding that the two sides conducted "clear negotiations" about Soviet aid to Iraq and Iranian support for Afghan mujahidin.

DRA-Pakistan-USSR

The Pakistani foreign minister said the ultimate success of the Pakistani-DRA talks in Geneva depends on finding an acceptable timeframe for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, Karachi radio reported. A "great difference" remains between the Pakistani and Afghan positions on a withdrawal timetable, he continued, adding that Pakistan believes the task can be accomplished within a few months. Karachi radio's English service, asserting that the talks had resulted in no "satisfactory or positive achievement," cited reports from Moscow that the USSR wants a 4-year timeframe for a troop withdrawal.

Meanwhile, the DRA foreign minister, en route from Geneva to Kabul, conferred with his Soviet counterpart in Moscow, Kabul radio reported. The conferees noted that the Vladivostok speech by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev created a reliable basis for a political solution to the Afghanistan issue, the radio continued.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi arrived in Moscow 11 August at the start of an official visit, TASS reported, noting thatAl-Mahdi was met by his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Ryzhkov. Al-Mahdi had returned to Khartoum the previous day following a 2-day visit to Libya during which he met with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and other Libyan leaders, according to SUNA, which noted that the talks dealt with bilateral relations and Arab and African issues. For Libya's part, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio said that Al-Mahdi and Al-Qadhdhafi discussed prospects for bilateral cooperation and unity as well as ways in which the Arab nation can face up to the "Zionist-crusader offensive." In another Sudanese-Libyan development, a Khartoum press report cited by KUNA maintained that Libya has airlifted over 1,000 soldiers into Sudan's western Darfur Province, adding that this activity is closely connected with the situation in Chad.

As for the war in southern Sudan, SUNA reported that the military governor of the Bahr al-Ghazal region has appealed to the SPLA command for a cease-fire in order to safeguard food production and supplies in the area.

Cyprus Attack Aftermath

A Cyprus Government spokesman described as "totally unfounded" a Nicosia *Alithia* report alleging that the persons who attacked the British base at Akrotiri 3 August escaped on a Libyan passenger aircraft, Nicosia radio reported. One of the attackers left Cyprus 4 August and is now in Yugoslavia or "Germany," according to the Nicosia newspaper *I Simerini*, which added that another suspect is being hidden in Cyprus by Arabs or Cypriots. Meanwhile, the Libyan envoy to Cyprus protested to the Foreign Ministry about what he called the government's attempts to use the *Alithia* report to link Libya with the Akrotiri attack, the Nicosia paper *Ta Nea* reported.

Tunisia

The son of former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali was charged with mismanagement of a government dairy firm, according to AFP, which cited observers' statements that the charges mark a renewal of the campaign to discredit the former prime minister.

PLO

A PLO Executive Committee statement issued after talks held 8-10 August in Baghdad expressed "deep regret" over the decision by unnamed Arab countries to suspend their payments mandated by Arab summit resolutions, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. The statement added that resumption of the payments constitutes a pan-Arab duty toward the struggle against Zionism.

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PLO Executive Committee Begins Meeting in Baghdad

JN091843 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Under brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the PLO Executive Committee began meeting in Baghdad this evening. The committee will discuss the conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied homeland and a means of bolstering their steadfastness in view of the occupiers' conspiratorial plans which aim at reviving the conspiracy of the so-called autonomy. The PLO Executive Committee will also discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in light of the Amal Movement's serious escalation against the camps which means the possibility of a new war against the camps in an attempt to liquidate them, especially after the military reinforcements the Amal Movement received from the Syrian forces in the southern suburb of West Beirut, and after these forces have taken positions around the Palestinian camps.

In addition to these issues the PLO Executive Committee will discuss recent developments in the Arab arena, and a number of administrative and technical issues.

Baghdad Meeting Resumed

JN101401 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee resumed its meeting in Baghdad this morning under Yasir 'Arafat, the committee's chairman, to discuss topics on the agenda of its current session.

A Palestinian source told INA that in two lengthy meetings yesterday in the presence of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, the committee reviewed the situation of Palestinians in Lebanon in view of the fierce onslaught being launched by the agent Amal gangs against the camps in Beirut. The conferees also reviewed the escalating struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and their steadfastness in the face of occupation in the occupied homeland. The source said the committee will also discuss a number of organizational, administrative, and financial issues of concern to the PLO.

At the end of the Executive Committee's meetings this evening, a statement will be issued dealing with the most important developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas.

'Text' of Statement

JN101900 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1640 GMT 10 Aug 86

["Text" of PLO Executive Committee statement issued at the end of its meeting in Baghdad on 10 August — read by announcer]

[Text] During the period 8-10 August 1986, the PLO Executive Committee held a series of meetings in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad, under Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces. These meetings were attended by PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih. The PLO Executive Committee discussed developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas and developments at the international level. The committee also discussed a number of administrative issues and made the necessary decisions on them.

The PLO Executive Committee listened to a report by Brother Abu 'Ammar on his visits to several firendly African countries which reiterated their firm and principled support for our people's just cause. The committee valued all that was agreed upon during the successful visits to these friendly countries at all levels, including the resolutions of the recent OAU summit which convened in Addis Ababa supporting the PLO and the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the recognition of their inalienable rights.

The PLO Executive Committee was also acquainted with the important and successful talks Brother Abu 'Ammar held with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Chairman Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; and PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The PLO Executive Committee reviewed the results of the talks conducted by five Palestinian organizations within the PLO framework on completing the unity of the factions. The committee expressed appreciation for the sense of responsibility the officials in charge of these factions have demonstrated. The PLO Executive Committee was also familiarized with the results of the recent visit by the Palestinian delegation to Moscow and it highly valued the results achieved by the delegation and the Soviet officials, stressing its appreciation for the Soviet stand as voiced by these officials as well as their concern over Palestinian achievements and the support they have provided and will continue to provide for the Algerian initiative announced by President Chadli Bendjedid for strengthening Palestinian unity.

The PLO Executive Committee appeals to the other Palestinian organizations to respond to the call for Palestinian unity and to jointly work for serving the cause. In this respect, the PLO Executive Committee expresses appreciation for the stands of our people in the occupied homeland and the diaspora through which our people daily and publicly express their awareness of their national interests and their rallying around the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and around their legitimate leadership. The committee reaffirmed its pride in the genuine, firm national stand our people in the occupied homeland adopt despite the various practices and attempts seeking to undermine their steadfastness and affiliation. To entrench this stand, the PLO Executive Committee adopted the necessary decisions and steps to continue and expand the support for the steadfastness of our people in the occupied homeland.

The PLO Executive Committee expresses its deep regret over the suspension by some fraternal Arab countries of their contributions in accordance with the Arab summit resolutions. This has restricted the activities of the Palestinian-Jordanian committee for bolstering the steadfastness of the Palestinian people. The PLO Executive Committee stresses that the invigoration of this committee's activities through the Arab countries' resumption of the fulfillment of their contributions to this committee's budget and the securement of the potentialities that will enable it to pursue the implementation of its programs constitutes a national, pan-Arab duty within the framework of the strategy of struggle against the Zionist enemy. This committee also remains a suitable means to convey support funds to our people or to secure them with development means from any source that may come in view of the experience it has gained over many years and because this was established in accordance with an Arab summit resolution.

What arouses the PLO Executive Committee's attention is what the United States and Israel urge regarding the so-called plan to improve living conditions in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Although the PLO Executive Committee gives top priority to securing all Arab and international aid for our people under occupation, to the best of its knowledge it sees in the U.S.-Israeli call an approach to entrench occupation and plan based on the principle of actual normalization in an attempt to harmonize our people's conditions with the occupation and to make people become accustomed to this fact.

Undoubtedly, our people are asking: Why has this plan come now after 20 years of occupation? Why has this plan coincided with the fierce campaign against the Palestinian struggle, against Palestinian national rights, and against the PLO and its legitimate leadership? Our people know full well that this Israeli-U.S. plan comes after their planners hampered all peace efforts in the region on various fabricated pretexts. Our people also realize that the true objective of this plan is to obliterate the Palestinian national identity and its independent decisionmaking, and to continue to strike at the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative and as the leader of their struggle which expresses their hopes and national aspirations. This plan is also aimed at implementing autonomy rule or other forms which seek to liquidate the Palestine question. Our people also realize that the U.S.-Israeli plan is based on the conditions of achieving the interests of its planners — interests which our people are aware of the tragic reflections on them.

Our people who enjoy a good awareness and experience will not be deceived by false hopes. Our people will not be affected by the moves of some individuals and the propaganda covers they use to forge facts and spread confusion in an attempt to affect the spirit of resistance in our people. Our people will watch those who publicize this new plan or other similar plans and programs closely, and will foil these plans. U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to our occupied territory was one of the prominent signs through which the U.S. Administration attempted to publicize this plan.

The PLO Executive Committee has also discussed the dangers against our Palestinian people in Lebanon whether in the besieged camps in Beirut or in southern Lebanon as a result of the threats posed by the Zionist entity and its agents. The committee reiterates its call for the Arab League, the United Nations, and other international organizations to exert every possible effort to alleviate these dangers that are threatening half a million Palestinians in Lebanon with destruction and expulsion. The PLO Executive Committee stresses the need to intensify efforts and contacts to secure the minimum level of security and protection for the sons of the Palestinian people in Lebanon whether through the Arab League, the United Nations, or through giving the PLO the opportunity to carry out this task with full coordination with the Lebanese authorities.

The PLO Executive Committee reviewed Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco. While it rejects and condemns this event, the PLO stresses its call for convening an emergency Arab summit to study this event at the highest Arab level, voice its understanding of its graveness, and stress the importance of confronting it with a pan-Arab responsibility in accordance with the Arab summit conferences' resolutions, foremost of which are the Fes and Casablanca resolutions which affirm that a just and comprehensive solution cannot be achieved through bilateral or individual solutions but on the basis of an Arab unanimity, and that any solution to the Middle East problem should be achieved through a UN-sponsored international conference attended by the five permanent UN Security Council member-states as well as all parties to the dispute including the PLO and the other parties.

The PLO Executive Committee also discussed Jordanian- Palestinian relations and noted with deep regret the recent measures in deporting Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], head of the Palestinian side to the Palestinian-Jordanian joint committee, and closing 25 offices in Amman. These measures endanger Jordanian-Palestinian relations at a time when we are working for the sake of a real Arab solidarity based on a joint action to confront the imperialist and Zionist designs. As it affirms its eagerness to preserve the distinguished relations between the two fraternal Palestinian and Jordanian peoples in accordance with the resolutions of the successive PNC sessions, the Executive Committee believes in the need to continue, strengthen, and promote these relations.

The Executive Committee also discussed relations between teh PLO and Syria, stressing the PLO's desire to resume normal relations between the two sides on the basis of mutual respect, independent decisionmaking, and noninterference by either side in the other's domestic affairs; to begin a new phase to deal with a new Arab reality that needs a joint effort in order to create appropriate circumstances for achieving the national goals in line with the Arab interest; and to fight imperialism and world Zionism.

The Executive Committee also highly appreciated President Saddam Husayn's recent peace initiative to end the Iraq-Iran war. The Executive Committee calls on the Iranian leadership to accept the proposed peace initiatives to stop this war which is against the Iranian people, the Iraqi people, and the Arab and Islamic nations. The Palestinian people are the ones who are most harmed by its continuation. Ignoring this fact will affect the Palestine question and will give Israel the opportunity to continue its occupation of Arab and Palestinian lands and Islamic holy places, particularly holy Jerusalem and the Al-Aqsa mosque.

The PLO Executive Committee also reviewed the developments in the international arena and welcomed the Soviet-French initiative to convene an international conference attended by the five permanent UN Security Council member-states as well as all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, in order to bring about peace in the Middle East. The Executive Committee believes that the immediate U.S.-Israeli rejection of the call as well as their impossible conditions for international and Palestinian participation affirm the incredibility of U.S.- Israeli policy. This policy in essence and reality is hostile to peace and is aimed at spreading U.S. hegemony over the region, entrenching the Zionist occupation of the Arab land, and ignoring the Palestinian people's right to repatriation, self-determination, the establishment of their independent state, and legitimate national struggle.

10 August 1986, Baghdad

'Arafat Meets Algerian, Soviet Envoys in Baghdad

JN081904 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1713 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the Algerian ambassador at his residence in Baghdad yesterday before the ambassador departed for Algeria. The brother leader asked the Algerian ambassador to convey a message to Brother President Chadli Bendjedid and brothers in the Algerian leadership on the steps adopted at the Palestinian level to consolidate the Algerian initiative aimed at consolidating the unity of Palestinian ranks. The message also contains PLO approval of the call for a popular conference for Arab popular forces to confront the developments experienced by the Arab nation during these crucial times.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also received the Soviet ambassador to Iraq at his residence in Baghdad yesterday. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar asked the Soviet ambassador to convey a message to the Soviet leaders regarding the latest developments in the regional situation.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Baghdad.

PFLP Issues Statement on Palestinian Dialogue

JN101510 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Louis Faris reporth from Damascus]

[Text] A statement was issued today by the PFLP Political Bureau which studied the latest developments in the region yesterday. The statement said the PFLP sees that the first urgent national task is embodied in the need for a serious, sincere action to restore the PLO's unity on solid, firm bases hostile to all capitulationist schemes. However, the PFLP notes that such Palestinian national unity cannot be established, as viewed by some, through formal and indulgent methods that are devoid of accurate specifications or through bypassing essential political and organizational issues. If these issues are not specified and dealt with in a radical, sound way, then a principled Palestinian national unity cannot be established.

The statement added that national unity cannot be achieved by mending holes and providing a cover for rightwing policies. The statement held the current PLO leadership responsible for the present deterioration and demanded a public political cancellation of the Amman agreement in order to open the door for a national dialogue on the basis of a commitment to the unanimous resolutions. It also demanded the adoption of stands which would bolster the resolutions of national consensus.

The statement said that the PFLP does not accept the minimum basic truths as an issue subject to bargaining. In case the Amman agreement is cancelled by the leadership that signed it, the PFLP will call for the initiation of a comprehensive Palestinian national dialogue in any agreed capital.

Further on PFLP Statement

JN110624 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The PFLP has clearly spelled out its conditions for resuming dialogue with the Fatah Movement to reunify the PLO. In a statement issued in Damascus yesterday, the PFLP demanded that Fatah openly cancel the Amman agreement. It said that this is the basic condition after which the internal Palestinian dialogue can be started in one of the capitals of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries or in a socialist state. The statement noted that Fatah must pledge to respect the PNC resolutions passed in its legitimate sessions and admit that the PNC's 17th session, which was held in Amman in November 1984, was invalid. The PFLP statement demanded that the PLO leadership immediately sever its ties with the Egyptian regime and ask Moroccan King Hassan II to resign as chairman of the Jerusalem committee.

The statement also demanded that the PLO apply what it called a firmer policy toward the agents of Sirael and Jordan in the occupied territory and declare its readiness to improve its relations with the steadfastness front states, particularly Syria, as well as the Lebanese nationalist forces.

Jordan, Egypt, France, Discuss Weapons Production

JN101641 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 9 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Well-informed Arab sources have disclosed that Egypt, Jordan, and France are currently holding consultations to reach an understanding on a joint plan for the production of weapons, war equipment, and ammunition by the three countries. The sources said that during King Husayn's recent visit to France which took place in June of last year and during his talks with French Defense Minister Andre Giraud, the king proposed the establishment of cooperation between the two countries for the joint production fo some weapons. The sources add that during Egyptian Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah's visit to Jordan last July, the two sides discussed this issue and agreed to form an Egyptian-Jordanian committee to study the possibility of producing weapons. The current consultations among Cairo, Amman, and Paris seek to achieve cooperation among the three countries in this field.

PLO Radio: Israeli Police Center in Gaza Attacked

JN081945 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1713 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Genral Command of the Palestinian Revolution forces has stated the following:

Upon the instructions of the revolution command, one of our combat groups operating inside the homeland used hand grenades and incendiary bombs to attack a center for enemy police in occupied Gaza yesterday. The attacked resulted in heavily damaging the center and killing or wounding many of its personnel. Afterwards, our group successfully withdrew from the scene of the operation. Enemy forces hurried to the scene, besieged the area, and embarked on campaigns of search and detention against Palestinian citizens under the pretext that they were involved in the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces

PSF Claims Responsibility

NC090945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] In occupied Palestine, the Martyr Sulayman 'Aradah Group, which operates inside the occupied territories, has attacked a Zionist enemy police station in downtown Gaza. The members of the group used hand grenades in the assault, which left several of the enemy dead or wounded, and the station itself severely damaged.

A military spokesman for the Popular Struggle Front, [PSF], which claimed responsibility for the operation today, reported that the group returned safely to base after penetrating the cordon thrown around the area by the occupation forces.

The enemy admitted that the action took place, but claimed that only two of its men were wounded.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli-Lahd Patrols 7 Aug

JN081911 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1713 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Yesterday, a group from the joint Palestinian-National Lebanese forces attacked a mechanized patrol belonging to the Zionist enemy forces and the Antoine Lahd agent militias in the so-called security border area established by the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon. A statement by the joint forces pointed out that the attack, in which rockets and machine guns were used, took place near Tallat 'Alman resulting in the destruction of a Zionist tank used by the patrol.

Another group from the joint forces attacked agent Lahd positions in the Al-'Udaysah, Jubah, and Al-Muhaydilah areas yesterday, and detonated mines under two agent patrols near Tirah and ('Awkazun) villages. The explosions resulted in the killing or wounding of a number of the patrols' personnel.

KUWAIT

Cabinet Calls for OPEC Accord Observance

LD101832 Kuwait KUNA in English 1611 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 10 (KUNA) — Kuwait Sunday urged its OPEC associates to honor the organization's recent interim agreement limiting overall output to shore up prices and achieve market stability.

"The Council of Ministers affirms once again Kuwait's continuous support for OPEC cohesion and bolstering its capabilities despite the big sacrifices this entails for Kuwait as a result of lowering its output to minimal levels," said a cabinet statement read by its Secretary General 'Abd al-Aziz Muhammad al-Utaybi.

The statement called on OPEC's 13 member countries to abide by their decreed quotas to ensure market stability and higher oil prices.

Last Monday OPEC unanimously approved the Iranian-proposed agreement cutting the group's combined production to 16.8 million barrels per day in September and October from more than 20 million bpd in recent months, in a move to ease a market glut and drive up falling prices.

Al-Utaybi said Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah briefed the cabinet on the outcome of OPEC's eight-day Geneva meeting which produced the agreement which restored the 1984 individual quotas.

The accord was made possible after Kuwait and Saudi Arabia agreed to take the brunt, almost 65 percent, of the 3.5 million bpd output cut.

The cabinet had started its session by taking note of the message received by the amir from Moroccan monarch Hassan II last July 28 detailing the outcome of the king's failed exploratory talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on a settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Commerce and Industry Minister Faysal al-Khalid briefed the cabinet on the results of last week's visit to the country by Gambian President Dawda Jawara and his talks with the amir which tackled African and Arab affairs.

The discussions also covered the Palestinian cause, the Iraq-Iran war, and the agenda of the forthcoming summit of the Nonaligned Movement scheduled for next month in Zimbabwe.

The Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah reported to the cabinet on his talks last week in Kuwait with the Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulich on boosting economic and political links as well as discussing nonaligned issues.

Support Voiced for Iraqi Peace Plan

LD091348 Kuwait KUNA in English 1247 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 9 (KUNA) — Kuwait Saturday voiced support to the five-point peace plan proposed by President Saddam Husayn of Iraq in an open message addressed to Iran last Saturday.

Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told KUNA that Kuwait supports the five-point peace plan which aims to achieve peace and stability in the region once accepted by all concerned parties.

Saddam Husayn's five-point plan stipulates full and unconditional withdrawal to international borders, exchange of prisoners of war, signing of a peace and non-aggression pact between the two countries, non-interference in each country's internal affairs, and respect of each party's options in addition that Iraq and Iran should positively contribute to realization of stability and security in the region, and the Arab Gulf region in particular.

SAUDI ARABIA

Address by King, Crown Prince to Pilgrims

LD102259 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Aug 86

["Text" of address by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and by Prince 'Abdallah ibn Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and commander of the National Guard; "read to the media today by Information Minister 'Ali Hasan al-Sha'ir"]

[Text] Jeddah, 10 Aug (SPA) — In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "Thus we appointed you the innermost nation, that you might be witnesses to the people, and that the messenger might bear witness." [Koranic recitation] Honorable brothers, leaders, and members of the missions of pilgrimage to the house of God...[SPA ellipsis] Brothers, guests of God from all Islamic countries, God has given us the honor of serving the two holy mosques, so it is our pleasure and pride to welcome you all to these pure and holy places, and on our own behalf and that of the Saudi Government and people, to wish you a good stay at this great Islamic gathering, a blessed pilgrimage and a well received effort, with guilt forgiven and acts rewarded, God willing.

Here you are now; you have come from your countries, leaving behind your family and children, all turning toward the Almighty creator, adhering firmly to God's line and aspiring to please Him. Soon you will be standing on the 'Arafat plateau, [one stage of hajj pilgrimage] consecrated, and obeying the call of God with throbbing hearts and lowered eyes, satisfied and contented beings.

Every year at this place our meeting of faith is renewed, so that we can think about our religious and worldly matters, and review the catastrophe, tribulation, and schisms inflicted on our nation by enemies who lie in wait for us, spreading sedition among us and fomenting plots around us in order to reduce our strength, undermine our determination, and divert our attention from them by making us fight each other. Days and years pass and we, the sons of Islam, act like we are unaware of the reality of our situation, as if the bloody conflicts taking place in parts of our homelands do not concern us. Perhaps we have forgotten or have chosen to forget the words of the messenger: The faithful with the faithful is like the body, each part connected to another; or his words: The faithful, in their amity and sympathy, are like a body — if there is a problem in one organ, the rest of the body responds by staying awake and coming down with a fever. Where are we now, in relation to these great principles of faith which were laid down for us by the messenger of God when he said: I have left you something which if you follow you will never lose your way after I have gone, namely the book of God and my Sunnah [Islamic law as attributed to Muhammad]

The history of this great Islamic nation is full of splendid stories, glories, and victories, and if we were to go back to the ways of our forefathers and examined the march of our brave leaders since the dawn of Islam, we would know the causes of our present division, dismemberment, and alienation. O brothers in the faith, victory over our enemies will not be ours unless we champion God's cause. That was God's promise when He said: "If you champion God's cause, He will make you victorious and make steady your steps." Victory also will not come without the preparation of the power which He has ordered us to prepare, and power is derived only from God, the main characteristic of which is faith in God alone, believing Him to be the only god and adhering to the teachings of His true religion.

Thus, brothers, returning to God and depending on Him in all matters regarding our religion and life is the beginning of the first step on the road to victory, and being honest with God in words and in deeds is the lantern that will illuminate the path for us toward brotherhood, solidarity, closing ranks, and unifying the word.

These are some aspects of the spiritual side of the sources of actual power, and without them we would have missed the correct road in the achievement of aims and objectives.

Your Excellencies, heads of pilgrimage delegations, guests of God the compassionate: No doubt all of the Islamic nation's leaders and peoples appreciate the dangers eminating from the continuation of bloody conflicts which have been raging for many years. The Lebanese war has been raging for more than 10 years; its fires are still burning and the slaughter is renewed day after day. The war in Lebanon has killed the best of its men and women, exhausted the resources bestowed on it by God, destroyed all of its sources of power, and undermined the pillars of its development and economy. It is extremely regrettable that all the fine efforts we and others have exerted have crumbled on the rock of the challenges created by the sectarian conflicts and bolstered by the foreign intruding forces in Lebanon when its people let their vigilance down. It used to be a safe and stable country enjoying prosperity and peace. O brothers, it is imperative that we stand truly by its side, and support and assist it in regaining its people and usurped land in the south in a serious attempt to salvage its remaining strengths and features. The Lebanese people, who have patiently stood fast, persevering all those years along with their brothers the Palestinian people, are capable through the power of God of restoring free and proud blood to the veins of the great Lebanese body.

As for the Afghan Muslim Mujahidin, they deserve from all of us in this great Islamic gathering a salutation of admiration and respect for their struggle for the sake of their religion and homeland, and for the sacrifices they have offered in the defense of their land and faith. We believe those martyrs are still living with their god. [Koranic verse] As long as the situation of this good people is thus, then it is imperative that the Islamic nation at least provide them with both moral and financial backing. We must assist them in liberating their land, and recovering their freedom and nation. We must have hope and faith in the unity and cohesion of their leaders.

This is what has been happening in Lebanon and Afghanistan. What can we say about the Iran-Iraq War? It is a bloody story and a deep wound which has hit the Islamic nation in the center of its heart. Chaste blood is still pouring out of its body after more than 6 years. Leaders of the Islamic and Arab nation have done all that they could with a series of continued efforts to stop this murderous war. They call for conscience to be the judge regarding the lives of the scores and hundreds of victims who are falling daily; they all attest: "There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is his messenger." As you know, it is a matter of historical record that we have seen a positive response from Iraq; it is ready to end the fighting and initiate an understanding on a basis that would ensure that peace will return to the two Muslim peoples, and in such a way that would guarantee good-neighborliness between the two countries. We have hoped and continue to hope that Iran will respond to the appeals of the Islamic and Arab nation to stop the bloodshed and protect the human and material Islamic resources in the two Muslim countries. In this context, brothers, we can do nothing but reaffirm with you a sincere and loyal appeal to Iranian leaders to regard these holy days as a good opportunity for them to reconsider their position, praying that God will illuminate their vision to all that is in the interests of that nation, and the fate of its peoples. He hears and sees all.

O pilgrims to the House of God, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia welcomes you today, utilizing all its resources to ensure your comfort and to enable you to carry out the religious rites; it cares for every honorable pilgrim. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is pleased to assure you, all Muslims, and the entire Arab nation in various countries that it is carrying out its duties and shouldering its responsibilities toward the Muslim nation, and that it will continue to execute its foreign policy as charted by its founder builder, King 'Abd al-'Aziz, and our brothers — may God have mercy on their souls — who followed him, until God honored us with the the task of serving the Mecca and Medina mosques.

Among the most important frameworks of such a policy is our anxiousness to achieve the aims and resolutions of Islamic and Arab summits and our adherence to the Arab League charter, while making serious, constant, and indefatigable efforts to establish peace in the Arab region and the area around it, and to consolidate security throughout our beloved land. We spare no efforts in serving our brothers, and we do our best to consolidate our relations with our friends on the clear basis of mutual respect and complete independence in all our political affairs. Our policy is based on the principle of consultation and the frank and clear exchange of views among brothers on all issues connected with our causes of destiny, without taking unilateral actions or acting in isolation from the consensus view [al-Jama'ah], for God supports the consensus view.

We do not approve of interference in the affairs of others, and consequently we do not allow anyone to interfere in our internal affairs. We avoid doing harm and take the initiative in doing good. We call for wisdom, abhor military conflicts, and repel evil with good. We are not and will not be complacent when confronted with any issue that infringes upon our sanctities, threatens our nation, or seeks to harm our homelands, peoples, and destinies. We shall defend all these values with our lives and blood and with all our strength, and foremost among the factors of our strength is our belief in God and our adherence to His book and to the traditions of His prophet. In pursuing such a path it suffices to have good intentions, reassurance, and a clear conscience.

We devote all our attention to advancing the causes of the Muslim and Arab nation through joint action. Foremost among these causes is the Palestinian cause — and we fear that the Palestinian cause today may be in a state of bewilderment and at a crossroads. However, our view is the view of the leadership of the Palestinian people represented by the PLO. We shall continue our efforts and struggle to achieve the just demands of the Palestinian people and their legitimate and inalienable rights, namely the regaining of their land, the establishment of a homeland, and the exercise of the right of self-determination, until God decrees victory for the oppressed Palestinian people and guides their leaders onto the right path.

O guests of the House of God! That was a brief survey of our foreign policy. As for our achievements, accomplishments, and domestic situation, we above all turn to God and praise and thank him for his blessings and for the full security, prosperity, and abundance he has bestowed upon us. He has granted us success in making optimum use of human, mineral, and material resources. The land has become green after long being arid, the water has flowed following the drought, and our abundant resources have exceeded our needs. We have therefore made our abundance a present to our brothers and have exported it to our friends.

We have made the open doors of knowledge and enlightenment free for every citizen, and have set up health centers and have made medicines available freely to the sons of our people. The wheels of industry have turned under the hands of our sons in all fields in order to meet the country's needs for products and goods; this is a serious effort to achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliance while relying on God. Light now reaches beyond the towns to the villages and rural areas through the electrification networks. We have linked the nearest parts of the kingdom with the remotest areas through a modern communications network. The remote areas have thus come closer together; the north has been linked with the south and the east with the west in the best possible way for the sons of the large Saudi family, which has contributed with the efforts of its sons in all the great achievements which have been realized in various fields, thanks to God.

The voice of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has rung out with a sincere and well balanced word in all Islamic, Arab, and even Western capitals, announcing the call of Islam and making the call to prayer reach all ears. God is the greatest; praise be to God.

O honorable brothers, this short survey which we have provided is a summary of the facts which you will see with your own eyes and touch with your hands during your enjoyable stay in this good land.

We conclude our greeting by asking God to accept your pilgrimage, bless your efforts, and allow you to return home in safety and with a spiritual gain.

We seize this opportunity to congratulate you, brother citizens and residents among us, and all Muslims thoughout the globe on the eve of the blessed 'Id al-Adha. May god bring with it happiness, prosperity, and victory. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

'Source' Confirms Detention of Iranian Pilgrims

LD110841 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Jeddah, 11 Aug (SPA) -- In reply to the story broadcast by Tehran radio yesterday evening [10 August], that security authorities working in Jeddah International Airport arrested some Iranian pilgrims when they arrived in the airport last Friday, a responsible security source told SPA that a group of Iranian pilgrims were arrested on board Iran Air flight 3169 to King 'Abd al-Aziz International Airport in Jeddah Friday morning, 2 of Hijjah month 1406, because of important fundamental reasons which are currently being investigated. When the investigation ends, the results will be published immediately.

The source added that more than 150,000 Iranian pilgrims have arrived in Saudi Arabia so far and they have been treated like the other hundreds of thousands of pilgrims coming from various Islamic countries and they have been accorded the best treatment from all specialized and mobilized services to serve pilgrims. Therefore, the arrest of this group which recently arrived is justifiable for security reasons as has already been indicated.

At the end of his statement, the source stated that despite all that, the instructions of the servant of the two holy shrines, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, has requested that the government enable this Iranian group to perform the pilgrimage duty in full under the supervision of the authorities concerned with these matters.

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Talks With Israel

Two Points Unresolved

NC081350 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, told our correspondent after today's meeting involving the Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. delegations, that the arbitral compromis to solve the Tabah problem had been discussed. He said that two issues remain unresolved: The first is to complete the technical appendix, which covers the placement of border markers around Tabah, and the second is to reach agreement on the names of the five arbitrators. One will be Egyptian, another will be Israeli, and the other three will be neutral.

Dr al-'Arabi said that the three delegations would resume their meetings tomorrow evening to settle these two points. He also noted that agreement has been reached on having military survey teams inspect the area to specify the locations of the markers. He explained that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and the members of the Israeli delegation have decided to extend their stay in Cairo to study some proposals. The Egyptian delegation submitted a detailed report on the outcome of today's talks to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. He pointed out that the three delegations will engage in various bilateral meetings today.

In the meantime, Avraham Tamir, head of the Israeli delegation, has disclosed that President Mubarak's meeting yesterday with the Israeli delegation focused on a comprehensive regional peace and on bilateral relations.

When asked if a meeting between President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres had been raised, Tamir answered in the negative, and described this as related to an agreement on Tabah.

Al-'Arabi Comments

NC092215 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2153 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug (MENA) — Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, has stated that the field survey to determine the locations of the markers will take between 2 to 3 weeks.

In a statement for the Sunday edition of the newspaper *Al-Ahram*, Dr al-'Arabi points out that the three neutral arbitrators have not yet been named, and notes that Egypt and Israel have each nominated their own. He says that there is no likelihood that the two parties will sign any document during the current round of negotiations, whose objective is to complete the technical and legal points related to the arbitral compromis.

Dr al-'Arabi emphasized that once an agreement on these points is reached, it is possible that Egypt and Israel will issue a statement to the effect that the two countries agree to the compromis, and that it will be signed after the survey work has been completed and the arbitrators named.

Talks in 'Final Stage'

NC101417 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received a report from Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, the chief Egyptian delegate to the Tabah talks, about the course of the Egyptian-Israeli talks on the arbitral compromis. The United States is taking part in these talks. The foreign minister said that the talks are in their final stage.

Draft Agreement Reached

NC101804 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1703 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — The Egyptian and Israeli delegations to the Tabah talks have agreed on the method of selecting neutral arbiters and on the procedures relating to technical points in the addendum.

This came in an announcement by Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, after the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. talks in Cairo concluded this evening.

The statement noted that Egypt and Israel will exert their utmost efforts to settle these two matters within 2 to 3 weeks.

The following is the text of the statement released by Dr al-'Arabi after the conclusion of the Tabah talks:

The Egyptian and Israeli delegations, with the participation of a U.S. delegation, have concluded the preparation of an arbitral compromis agreement, except for the selection of the names of the arbiters and the technical details related to the addendum. The two delegations will present the draft arbitral compromise to their respective governments so that they may study it and express their views on it.

The two delegations have agreed on the procedures pertaining to the technical aspects of the addendum. They have also agreed on the method of selecting neutral arbiters. The two sides will do their utmost to settle these two matters in 2 to 3 weeks.

When the technical fieldwork has been completed, the neutral arbiters selected, and the two governments have approved the draft, the compromis will be put to arbitration.

The U.S. and Israeli delegations are scheduled to leave Cairo for Israel this evening.

U.S., Israeli Delegations Depart

NC102212 Cairo MENA in English 2157 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, Aug 10 (MENA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, and the delegation accompanying him left here tonight.

The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks, led by Avraham Tamir, left with him on the same plane.

MENA Cites AL-AKHBAR Comment

NC110704 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — The *Al-Akhbar* newspaper has criticized the unyielding and insidious stand adopted by Israel during the Tabah talks. It says that obstinacy, intransigence, and maneuvering have been the principles adhered to by the Israeli negotiators from the very start of the talks.

In its Monday issue, the paper refers to the fallacies of Yitzhaq Shamir, the Israeli foreign minister and next prime minister. He has tried to turn the facts around by accusing Egypt of having adopted a hard-line and obstinate stand during the talks, claiming that were it not for this stand an agreement would have been reached long ago.

Al-Akhbar says that the Israeli methods of procrastination and waffling rendered the resolution of this dispute impossible before the completion of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai. Israel used these methods to construct obstacles to the completion of its withdrawal. Egypt, however, decided to postpone the settlement of this dispute until the withdrawal had been completed in accordance with the provisions of the peace agreement.

Al-Akhbar notes that this agreement stipulates that any dispute arising between the two states should be resolved by negotiations and, failing this, through mediation and international arbitration. According to the paper, Egypt's conviction and confidence in its unambiguous right to Tabah has led to its insistence on arbitration that will be binding on both sides. However, Israel has tried to evade acceptance of such arbitration.

The paper concludes its commentary by noting that Israel continued its procrastination efforts before finally accepting arbitration. It then engaged in a series of manuevers and evasions to waste time, first with regard to formulation of the question of arbitration and another time on defining who the arbiters will be. Eventually agreement was reached. This affirms Egypt's sincere interest in resolving the dispute quickly and without evasion.

Moroccan Envoy Arrives 10 Aug for 'Several Days'

Received by 'Abd al-Majid

NC101239 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received 'Abd al-Hadi bu Talib, an envoy of Moroccan King Hassan II, who arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday on a visit that will last for several days.

The two men reviewed various Arab and African developments, the efforts under way with foreign countries aimed at reactivating the Middle East peace process, and the outcome of the recent meeting between His Majesty King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Delivers Message to Mubarak

NC090909 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met this morning with 'Abd al-Hadi bu Talib, an envoy of Morocco's King Hassan II, who handed him a message from the Moroccan monarch.

Mubarak Informs 'Arafat of Talks With Husayn

NC090500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2152 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has sent a message to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the results of his recent talks in Alexandria with Jordan's King Husayn.

Al-Ahram reports that Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs, handed the message to Sa'id Kamal, assistant head of the PLO's Political Department, during their meeting yesterday.

Furthermore, *Akhbar al-Yawm* reports in its issue of tomorrow, Saturday, that Egypt will embark on diplomatic action in various Arab and European circles within the coming few days. It adds that this action is aimed at reaching a common understanding of the points at issue between Jordan and the PLO, starting a new phase of negotiations, and searching for flexibility in the PLO's stand on the UN Security Council resolutions and the problem of Palestinian representation at the peace talks.

Oil Minister Announces $3.40 Price Hike

NC082210 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Aug (MENA] — Oil Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil has announced that Egypt has decided to increase the price of its oil to $10.75 per barrel, which means an increase of $3.40. This increase follows the trend of rising oil prices in the international market in the wake of OPEC decisions to set production quotas.

In a statement to be published in tomorrow's edition of *Akhbar al-Yawm*, Minister Qandil said that the recent OPEC decisions are positive, adding that Egypt has called at OPEC meetingsfor the imposition of a production ceiling. He stressed that the establishment of production quotas will act to revive oil prices.

Iraqi Defense Minister Arrives, Meets Abu Ghazalah

NC111002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0935 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA) — Talks began this morning between Egyptian and Iraqi military officials to discuss ways of strengthening military cooperation between the two countries. The Egyptian delegation was led by Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and the Iraqi delegation was led by Iraqi Defense Minister Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, who arrived in Cairo earlier today.

The session was preceded by the official welcoming ceremony for Gen Khayrallah at the Defense Ministry headquarters in the Kubri al-Qubbah area.

Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah arrived in Cairo this morning at the head of an Iraqi military delegation on an official 2-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

The Iraqi guest stated on arrival that his visit to Egypt falls within the framework of the firm fraternal relations existing between the two countries. He said: It is a good opportunity to express our great esteem for our brothers in the Arab Republic of Egypt. We have most profound and affectionate feelings toward Egypt's leaders and people. He stressed that Iraq appreciates Egypt's continuous stand toward its legitimate and just defense against the Iranian aggression on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

Neo-Wafd Declines To Take Part in Council Elections

NC101616 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — The Neo-Wafd Party has announced that it will not take part in the coming elections for half the seats of the Consultative Council. The reason for this decision is that the opposition's demand for reform of the current election system, which is based on absolute majorities, has not been met.

Yasin Siraj al-Din, member of the Neo-Wafd's Higher Committee, has denied that his party will run for the Consultative Council elections as part of a unified list of all the opposition parties, as had been suggested earlier. The party has not yet decided whether to participate in the popular council elections at governorate level, he said, nor has it considered the inclusion some of its members among the 35 prospective appointees to the Consultative Council.

Interior Minister Zaki Badr announced today that nominations for the Consultative Council elections should be registered between 22 August and 6 September. The elections will begin on 1 October.

Radio Cites AL-JUMHURIYAH on Israeli Raid

NC110712 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Press Review]

[Text] Commenting on the Israeli raid on Palestinian camps in south Lebanon yesterday, *Al-Jumhuriyah's* editorial headline today is: Two Methods and One Aim.

The paper writes: Once again and not for the last time, Israeli warplanes raided the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp. The raid occurred simultaneously with the besieging of Palestinian camps in Beirut by both the Syrian Army and the Shi'ite Amal Movement's militias.

The paper adds: The raid and the siege aim to halt the strengthening of the Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon. This directly threatens Israel and threatens Syria by upsetting the balance of its sectarian ploy in Lebanon. The Palestinian armed presence might even influence the sectarian system in Syria on which the current regime is based.

Al-Jumhuriyah concludes by saying: Thus, dealing a blow to the Palestinian popular and military presence in Lebanon is a constant aim for Israel and for some Arabs, but for different reasons.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,318

JN081724 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1607 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,318 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iraqis, who reject injustice, continue their heroic efforts to ward off aggression and settle the honorable battle they are waging in a manner that safeguards their territory, sovereignty, and progress, and that dictates the will of peace and justice on the advocates of war and aggression.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force continued its heroic activities against the enemy war targets. At 1015 [0615 GMT] today, the brave hawks carried out a devastating raid on the Armareh camp, destroying some of its installations and inflicting losses on its personnel, equipment, ammunition dumps, and weapons.

At 1714 today, the hawks launched another devastating raid on the scoundrel Khomeyniites' command headquarters, shelters, and vehicles [place not given], and succeeded in destroying their targets and inflicting further losses on the aggressors.

At 1820 today, our hero hawks launched a devastating raid on the Shahin camp, destroying several of its installations and depots and inflicting heavy losses on the scoundrel Khomeyniites.

Our zealous hawks carried out 104 combat missions in the various operational sectors today during which they inflicted death on enemy personnel and destruction on their equipment, vehicles, and weapons. Having performed all missions, our hawks returned safely to the homeland in God's care.

2. A brave force from our units in the II Army Corps central sector carried out a bold raid on enemy positions opposite it. In a quick assault it stormed these positions and forced the enemy soldiers to flee, leaving behind some of their weapons and equipment. Our brave soldiers seized one GC rifle and a quantity of ammunition and equipment and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. In two abortive attempts to approach our forward positions in the I Army Corps northern sector, the enemy deployed two groups of soldiers, each estimated at an infantry platoon. The brave corps' soldiers confronted them with their strong fire, inflicting several losses in personnel and forcing the remainder to flee.

4. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan seized one 40-mm tubular launcher and two Kalashnikov rifles, killed one enemy soldier, and destroyed one observation post and one ammunition dump.

5. Our units on the VII Army Corps front seized one RPK machine gun and two light-caliber launchers, and destroyed one vehicle, one observation post, and one ammunition dump. Another ammunition dump and two infantry positions were destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

6. Fleeing the oppression of the despotic clique ruling in Iran, some Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units on the battle fronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The despotic clique ruling in Iran today committed a new crime indicating cowardly and foolish behavior, a disregard for human values and international norms, resentment against our people, and the failure to realize its evil intentions in the arenas of struggle in front of Iraq's heroes. At 0639 today, an enemy plane penetrated our international border in the Diyala Governorate and aimed at the residential areas in the villages of Al-Sa'diyah and Al-Miqdadiyah. The incident resulted in the martyrdom of 6 civilians, the injury of 31 civilians, the demolition of 3 houses, and damage to 11 civilian vehicles.

At 1516 today, two enemy planes penetrated our international border in the Maysan Governorate and aimed at the residential areas in the city of Al-'Amarah. The incident resulted in the martyrdom of 5 civilians, including 3 children; the injury of 24 civilians, including 2 women and 4 children; the demolition of 4 houses; damage to 6 additional houses, 1 hospital, and 2 schools — a primary and a secondary school; and the destruction of 2 civilian vehicles.

The forces of this criminal clique also shelled the city of Basra. The enemy shells resulted in the martyrdom of two civilians, the injury of five others, the demolition of two houses, and damage to one shop and one civilian vehicle.

After having proven our ability to inflict a severe punishment on the sinister criminals through daring action and painful blows, we reaffirm that what is awaiting the Iranian rulers for these abominable deeds will have more fatal consequences for them and will be more painful than before. The charlatans will fell this with their own hands. May God have mercy on our martyrs and wish the injured a quick recovery. Disgrace, shame, and violent death to the Tehran rulers. We will turn their dens over their heads and make them taste horrors as a punishment for their deeds.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 August 1986

Communique No 2,319

JN091711 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,319 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our leadership is courageous and wise, our people are generous and united, and our Army is great, strong, and well armed. We have a right to our own land and sovereignty which inspires us and fills our conscience. History and our future call on us to defend our country with great vehemence. Therefore, victory is now a reality and at our behest.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday and today:

1. Our units on the VII Army Corps front opened fire at selected enemy targets, inflicting further losses in men and equipment. They also destroyed four infantry positions, burned one ammunition dump, and started a fire on the enemy side. In the same sector, our units seized six Kalashnikov rifles, one light-caliber launcher, and one medium-caliber machine gun, which the enemy had abandoned in previous battles.

2. One of our patrols in the I Army Corps northern sector clashed with a group of enemy personnel. Our patrol killed three enemy soldiers and wounded others. The rest fled. In the V Army Corps northern sector, our units opened effective artillery fire on enemy positions, inflicting losses in men and equipment. Our men also seized an RPG-7 launcher.

3. One ammunition dump and three gun emplacements were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of Tigris.

4. Savage crimes have found their habitat among the Iranian rulers who will always pursue the path of backwardness in terms of their thoughts, behavior, and immoral acts. Their crimes against the civilian population will be the symbol of their evil instincts. These crimes will serve as evidence of their abject defeats at the front while facing the Iraqi soldiers.

The forces of the evil, tyrant clique shelled Basra residential areas with long-range artillery, martyring 6 civilians, including 4 children; injuring 38 other civilians, including 8 children; demolishing 3 houses; starting fires in 4 additional houses; and damaging 18 others.

At 0626 [0226 GMT] today, two F-5 planes penetrated our border in the northern sector with the aim of attacking residential areas in the 'Aqrah District. Our air defense confronted the two planes and forced them to flee.

Iraq, which has adhered to its principle not to attack purely residential areas in accordance with its status in the international community, is capable of tearing up the spiteful, rancorous hearts with its great power and proper tools until it imposes the will of life and peace on those who trade with death and crimes. Iraqi men always fulfill their promises.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 August 1986

Communique No 2,320

JN101721 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1608 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,320 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's help, and the sound directives of the architect of new Iraq and its leader on the road to victory, and thanks to the efforts exerted by the sincere men on the battle fronts and at every location, victory in this battle will be settled in favor of those who have right on their side, those who defend their land and honor, and those who are championing justice and good and calling for peace. Those are the sons of great Iraq.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our giant Air Force continues to punish the aggressors, inflicting death and destruction on them and on their means of aggression. Our valiant eagles carried out 61 combat missions today. They carried out devastating raids on enemy forces in the sectors of operations scoring direct and effective hits against enemy troop concentrations, weaponry, and military hardware, after which they safely returned with their planes to base under God's protection and guidance.

2. A heroic force of our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan launched a daring raid against enemy positions opposite its positions. In a lightning raid, the force stormed enemy positions and clashed with enemy forces. Backed by artillery and mortar fire, the brave men of the IV Army Corps killed or wounded several Khomeyniite rogues while the few that remained fled, leaving their weapons behind. After searching enemy positions, our fighters captured two field telephones and quantities of military hardware. Elsewhere in the same sector, eight enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded, and one machine gun and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

3. Two enemy groups tried to approach our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our righteous soldiers confronted them with all types of weapons, forcing them to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, one vehicle and one infantry position were destroyed, three enemy soldiers were hit, and one observation post and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

4. Our units in the VII Army Corps pounded enemy positions opposite their positions with all types of weapons, destroying one shovel [preceding word in English] and two machine gun positions, and killing four enemy soldiers. They also captured one 60-mm mortar, one gas-operated rifle, and one light launcher.

5. Our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris sighted an enemy group and clashed with it inflicting losses in life. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

6. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector captured one DShK machine gun, one 60-mm mortar, and one GC rifle.

7. One observation post was destroyed and its occupants were killed and three rafts were captured in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, and three enemy soldiers were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

8. The evildoers ruling Iran do not hesitate in perpetrating lowly, cowardly actions. The forces of this criminal clique shelled the heroic city of Basra last night and this morning with long- range artillery. As a result of the enemy shelling, 11 civilians, including

3 children, were martyred; 27 civilians, including 10 children and 10 women, were wounded; 2 houses were demolished; and 5 houses, 1 hospital, and 2 civilian cars were damaged. We ask God to have mercy on our martyrs and wish our wounded a speedy recovery. Let the rascal Khomeyniites know that every drop of Iraqi blood will cost them a prohibitive price. We will make them suffer humiliation and an unbearable defeat with God's help.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 August 1986

Communique No 2,321

JN110927 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,321 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 August 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] At 1045 [0645 GMT], our splendid pilots penetrated deep inside Iran to resume their blows against the oil refineries in Esfahan and the Montazeri electric power station to further destroy these vital economic facilities and prevent the enemy from repairing them.

Having directed their accurate, destructive hits at these facilities, turning them into heaps of rubble sending forth flames and smoke, our pilots returned safely to the homeland in glory, safe and triumphant in God's care.

We tell the cowardly Iranian rulers: This is real courage; we penetrate deep into your territory and direct crippling blows at your economic establishments. As for hitting purely residential areas near the border, which is your practice, it is nothing but cowardice. Thanks to our Air Force — Commanders, pilots, officers, and other ranks — because they retaliated like noble knights. Glory and pride to triumphant Iraq of love and progress. Thank God, the lord of mankind.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 August 1986

Two Killed in Tanker Attack

JN100925 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0848 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Aug (WAKH) — Shipping sources in Dubayy have said that two crewmen from the Panamanian tanker *Magnum* were killed in an air attack on the tanker last Thursday. It is worth noting that a Panamanian 141,000-metric-ton tanker and a Liberian 117,000-metric-ton tanker were subjected to air attacks while sailing near the Iranian Kharg port last Thursday.

Citing shipping sources, the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* issued in Abu Dhabi today said the crew of the two tankers as well as the two that were killed were evacuated to the Iranian city of Bushehr. The two tankers remained ablaze until yesterday morning. Two groups of salvage boats headed for the site of the two tankers in the Gulf on Thursday and Friday to help control the fires. The sources added that the two tankers are loaded with large quantities of crude oil from the Iranian Khark port and that the possibility of unloading the two tankers in wake of putting out the fires is under consideration.

Party Official on Preparedness

JN091437 Baghdad INA in English 1416 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Kirkuk, Aug 9, INA — A senior Iraqi party official stressed that the Iraqi people, Armed Forces, popular Army formations and national defence regiments in northern Iraq were highly prepared to wipe out any Iranian offensive on Iraq's northeastern borders.

Member of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party's regional leadership (ABSP) and secretary of the ABSP's north office, Muhammad Hamzah, said that the Iranian shelling of the northern Iraqi housing complex of Sirwan would not terrorize Iraqi people, but on the contrary, our people would retaliate against such crimes.

Mr Hamzah was speaking today at a meeting, attended by chairmen of the autonomous region's legislative and executive councils, commanders of the Iraqi 1st and 5th Army Corps and officials of the northern Iraqi governorates, to discuss preparations for the second round of polls for the legislative council in the autonomous region.

Ambassadors Visit Sirwan Complex

JN091734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Yesterday, Arab and foreign ambassadors accredited to Iraq were shown the effects of the barbaric Iranian artillery shelling of the Sirwan housing complex in the Halabjah District last Wednesday. During a tour organized by the Foreign Ministry, the diplomats were briefed on the damages and injuries sustained from the shelling, and visited the wounded in Al-Sulaymaniyah Hospital. The director of the hospital told the envoys that with the death of 12 of the injured the number of martyrs has increased to 86. In the hospital's corridors, the diplomats saw a large number of women and children who were among the 140 civilians injured in the shelling.

On their arrival at Al-Sulaymaniyah at noon yesterday, the diplomats witnessed a demonstration which called for punishing the Iranian criminals. The crowd carried scores of banners expressing their love for their leader, President Saddam Husayn; their adherence to his leadership to achieve final victory against the enemies; and emphasizing the preparedness of the sons of the Kurdish people to defend Iraqi soil.

In a brief speech welcoming the diplomats at the entrance of the casualties hospital, Mr Ja'far Al-Barazanski, governor of Al-Sulaymaniyah, said the lowly deeds of the Iranian regime cannot affect the unity of the Iraqi people — Arabs and Kurds — or the zeal of the sons of our Kurdish people in defending the sacred Iraqi soil.

Messages Sent to Parliamentarians

JN101147 Baghdad INA in English 1107 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, Aug. 10, INA — Speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, Dr. Sa'dun Hammadi today dispatched messages to European, African, and Arab parliamentarian bodies on implications of President Saddam Husayn's open message to the rulers of Iran on Aug. 2.

The messages directed to the secretary general of the European-Arab Cooperation Association, speaker of the European Parliament Council, speaker of the African Parliament Union and speaker of the Arab Parliamentary Union.

In his messagees, Dr. Hammadi stressed that the Iranian rulers who [are] still beating the drums of war are pushing thousands of their peoples to the holocaust aimlessly.

Dr. Hammadi said that the Iranian rulers threating to wage new aggressions against Iraq to occupy the Iraqi land is contrary to the international laws and norms.

Papers Warn Against Civilian Targets

JN081103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Aug (INA) — Two Iraqi newspapers have emphasized that the devastating raids by Iraqi fighters on Iranian economic and military targets are only a warning to the Iranian regime for its bombing of the Sirwan housing complex yesterday.

In two editorials published today, *Al-Thawrah* and *Al-Jumhuriyah* said further and sterner punishment awaits the Iranian regime if it persists in the barbaric bombing of purely residential areas in Iraq. *Al-Thawrah* writes this crime further underscores the fact that the ruling war criminals of Iran, whose defeats and failures are accumulating during a fair fight, cannot help taking out their pent-up hatred on the victorious Iraqi people through these criminal methods which run counter to all values and international norms and law.

The paper went on to say this crime is an expression of Iran's insistence on pursuing its rulers' aggressiveness and hollow arrogance and their indulgence in evil, crime, and deviation. It is as though they mean to say this criminal and barbaric bombing is their answer to the appeal for peace and the principled humane stand contained in the open letter addressed to the Iranian rulers last Saturday. The paper warned of the consequences of continuing Iranian bombardment of purely residential areas, adding these acts and crimes will not go unpunished as Iraq will retaliate in due course. The paper concluded by saying Iraq will keep hammering the Iranian rulers and will charge them a very costly price for each criminal act they perpetrate against the people of Iraq.

Al-Jumhuriyah stressed that if Iran's rulers do not stop this aggression and do not bow to the will of peace, Iraq will not refrain from hitting economic and military targets. It said no matter how hard they try to repair or replace their damaged installations, they will always be within the reach of Iraq and will be destroyed again and again no matter how highly they value them. The paper said if these rulers have any concern for these establishments, they only have to cease following their aggressive approach, otherwise they will have to bear the consequences. These installations are not dearer than the soil of our country or the lives of our people; a handful of Iraq's soil is dearer than all their installations.

Al-Jumhuriyah said if these vicious people think their cowardly deeds will turn Iraq away from its goals they must be deluding themselves. Only their submission to the will of right, justice, and peace will stop Iraq from doing that. They had best realize we are capable of taking revenge for our people, just as we are able to devastate their military and economic installations. This we will not hesitate to do if they carry on their criminal deeds.

INA Cites AL-THAWRAH

JN091336 Baghdad INA in English 1130 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, Aug 9, INA — Time is not in favour of Iran's rulers, an Iraqi paper said, describing those rulers betting on prolonging the war as a stupid, losing bet.

In an editorial published here today, *Al-Thawrah* daily remarked that the continuation of the war resulted in sapping Iran's potentials and undermining that country's military and economic as well political performances, while Iraq had grown stronger in spite of the war, the paper added.

The slogan of decisiveness being espoused by the Iranian regime, *Al-Thawrah* pinponted, "is not a new one, for Iran had carried out during past year 22 major offensives on Iraq under the same slogan."

Stressing that Iran's rulers were incapable of counting a decisive aggression on Iraq despite their full preparations to that end, *Al-Thawrah*, organ of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, said that Iranian slogans turned out to be baseless.

The day will come when those rulers will regret their acts and that "is when the Iranian peoples settle accounts with their rulers," the Iraqi paper underlined.

INA Cites AL-JUMHURIYAH on 'Dead-End'

JN091317 Baghdad INA in English 1140 GMT
Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, Aug 9, INA — Iraq will go on smashing Iran's war and economic enterprises until its rulers opt for the will of right, justness and peace, *Al-Jumhuriyah* daily said.

In an editorial published here today, *Al-Jumhuriyah* mentioned that if the Iranian regime carried its crimes too far Iraq would deal further blows to it and destroy its troops centres and camps.

Reiterating that Tehran's rulers had reached a dead-end road, *Al-Jumhuriyah* added that they began looking for an outlet, yet, all their attempts were in vain.

The dilemma which the Iranian rulers put themselves in prompted them to commit more crimes against civilian areas in Iraq, the paper remarked.

Agriculture Minister Dismissed; Replacement Appointed

JN101712 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Presidential Decree No 648.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph D of Article 52 of the Constitution, we decree the following:

1. Siddiq 'Abd al-Latif Yunis shall be dismissed from the post of minister of agriculture and agrarian reform.

2. 'Aziz Salih Hasan al-Numan shall be appointed minister of agriculture and agrarian reform.

Ministers shall implement this decree.

Issued in Baghdad on 10 August 1986.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic

New Youth Minister Appointed 10 Aug

JN101629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Presidential Decree No 649.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph D of Article 52 of the Constitution, we decree the following:

'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin shall be appointed youth minister. Ministers shall implement this decree.

Issued in Baghdad on 10 August 1986.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic

RCC Vice Chairman Leaves for Zambia 9 Aug

JN091114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1055 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Aug (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim left for Lusaka today at the head of an Iraqi delegation on an official visit to Zambia that will last several days.

'Izzat Ibrahim was seen off by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member, deputy prime minister, and minister of foreign affairs; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; and ministers.

The delegation accompanying 'Izzat Ibrahim comprises Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah; 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, deputy head of the Ba'th Party Regional Command Foreign Relations Office; the director of the first international department at the Foreign Ministry; and other officials.

Assembly Delegation Returns From Visit to Poland

LD091025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Aug (INA) — Baha al-Bin Ahmad, deputy speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, and members of his delegation returned home yesterday after a few days' visit to Poland.

In a statement to INA, Ahmad Baha al-Din Ahmad said that during his visit, he had talks with the speaker and members of the Polish Parliament as well as with a number of senior government officials. The talks centered on the development and bolstering of relations between the two countries.

He added that he has reviewed with the Polish side the development of the Iraq-Iran war and the contents of President Saddam Husayn's message to the rulers of Iran. He added that he sensed great understanding and support from the Polish officials for Iraq's peaceful stances and its efforts to restore security and stability to the region.

Oil Minister Speaks on OPEC Agreement

JN100919 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0744 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Aug (WAKH) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Taqi al-'Uraybi has affirmed that in its recent agreement OPEC proved it is still a framework within which political differences among member-states can be avoided. In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* published today, the Iraqi minister said the objective of the agreement is to remove the oil market surplus produced during the past months, and then to return to a just quota in the market that is in line with the organization's volume in world oil trading. This means that securing this quota in the market is still one of the organization's policies. This quota will be determined in agreement with non-OPEC oil-producing countries.

Al-'Uraybi explained that the agreement came as a result of previous discussions, pointing out that it is in line with the political decision announced by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. He affirmed: Iraq's stand toward its quota is constant. It is a political subject that cannot be changed and I cannot be flexible toward it as long as the war is on. He affirmed that all member-states are currently willing to implement what has been agreed on, whether those calling for adopting immediate, permanent, and tough measures to bring the price of the barrel to $28 as soon as possible, or those who believe that it should begin with a reasonable price of $17-19 per barrel and then be brought higher in the future.

The Iraqi minister pointed out that the next meeting scheduled for 6 October will decide whether to continue with the current agreement or reach a final agreement. He said that his country does not support or object to any request by any country to increase its quota, but "we want objectivity in this respect and we want a real and just assessment of all the member-states' quotas." He said the marketing experts who will follow up the member-states' production and commitment to quotas will be assigned the task of drawing up a price scale for OPEC oil.

Reagan Cables King Husayn on Anniversary

JN110531 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The one Jordanian community celebrates His Majesty King Husayn's accession to the throne today. [passage omitted on Jordan's achievements under King Husayn and on cables received on this occasion from Jordanian personalities and organizations]

King Husayn received a congratulatory cable on the occasion from U.S. President Ronald Reagan in which he expressed in his name and on behalf of the American people to his majesty and to the Jordanian people best wishes on the anniversary of his majesty's accession to the throne.

President Reagan said in the cable that throughout the years King Husayn's rule has been characterized by a principled commitment to achieve a just and permanent peace in the Middle East and a better life for the Jordanian people. Reagan noted that in light of King Husayn's continuous directives Jordan has always followed a wise course. President Reagan expressed the hope that peace will be achieved in the Middle East in the near future. [passage omitted]

Al-Rifa'i Comments on Relationship With PLO

KUNA: Reiterates Support

LD091422 Kuwait KUNA in English 1329 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Beirut, Aug 9 (KUNA) — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i was quoted here Saturday saying his country is not seeking to create an alternative to the Palestine Liberation Organization, which he said is the legitimate representative of Palestinian people.

"Rubbish and baseless," said Al-Rifa'i about reports that Jordan is working to find a substitute to the PLO in Mideast peace talks.

Al-Rifa'i, in an interview published in weekly *"Al-Nahar Al-'Arabi Wa Al-Duwali"*, affirmed that Jordan still considers the PLO as the sole legitimate speaker of the Palestinians and will not attempt to bypass the organization through unilateral peace negotiations with the Zionist entity.

The premier, however, was critical of the PLO saying it had welshed on pledges to accept U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 in exchange for American and Israeli endorsement of PLO participation in an international peace conference on the Middle East conflict.

He claimed that the PLO had agreed, during the Palestinian-Jordanian peace-moves coordination talks throughout 1985, to accept 242 which recognizes Israel's right to exist and this readiness was conveyed to a number of foreign governments especially East bloc countries.

But, Al-Rifa'i said, the organization then demanded advanced American and Israeli recognition of Palestinian self determination and this shattered efforts to convene the international peace conference.

"It is unreasonable that any party is invited to take part in a conference while he rejects the principles on which the meeting is held," Al-Rifa'i said about PLO refusal to approve 242.

The PLO had said it cannot accept 242 as a basis for peace talks with Israel because it does not provide for the fulfillment of national Palestinian rights including self determination and was merely considering the Palestinians as refugees.

The premier stressed that any peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, should have prior Arab backing, and be reached through dialogue within international framework.

He added that the peace talks should involve all parties to the conflict as well as the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Commenting on Jordanian reconciliation of Iraq and Syria, Al-Rifa'i stressed that King Husayn is pursuing efforts to patch up relations between the two Arab countries which are ruled by rival wings of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party.

He said Jordan believes the success of its mediation between Damascus and Baghdad "provides an axis for future Arab action."

The Jordanian monarch has been seeking to clear the atmosphere between Syria and Iraq whose feud had posed the greatest obstacle to convening a long-delayed Arab summit that was to discuss mainly collective Arab efforts to resolve the Arab-Israel and Iran-Iraq conflicts.

Turning to the six-year Gulf war, Al-Rifa'i said the conflict is having catastrophic effects not only on Iraq but the Arab world at large.

He said Arab governments should consolidate their support of Baghdad which has been battling to defend "Arab existence in the region."

QNA Reports Further Remarks

JN100631 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
10 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Beirut, QNA — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has denied that Jordan is seeking to establish an alternative organization to the PLO and affirmed Jordan's refusal to participate in an international conference on the Middle East without the PLO. In a statement to the *Al-Nahar al-'Arabi Wa al-Duwali* to be published tomorrow, Monday, Al-Rifa'i affirmed that Iraq is not only defending its territory but is also defending the entire Arab nation. He added that the defensive war Iraq is waging is not an Iraq-Iran war but a battle between Iran and Arab existence in the region. He said: We are seeking to achieve a unified Arab stand to support Iraq and its repeated calls to end the war through peaceful means.

Al-Rifa'i denied the possibility that Jordan might participate in a peace-keeping force in Lebanon. He affirmed that Jordan supports Lebanon's independence and sovereignty. He indicated that only the Lebanese can resolve the Lebanese crisis and that what is taking place in Lebanon is a result of the involvement of various foreign sides. He said that the current situation there is a Lebanese affair and that the solution lies in the hands of the warring Lebanese sides. The prime minister urged the Lebanese to end what is taking place in Lebanon since external considerations can help if the Lebanese agree. Al-Rifa'i expressed support for Syria's efforts to end the fighting in Beirut and separate the warring factions. He said that he hoped the Syrian role in Lebanon will enable all the Lebanese sides to reach an agreement among themselves, end the civil war, and safeguard the independence and freedom of Lebanon which is part of the Arab nation. Al-Rifa'i affirmed that the Jordanian mediation between Syria and Iraq is continuing since this is a pan-Arab prerequisite. He affirmed that the Jordanian-Egyptian relations are based on the principle that Egypt should return to the Arab fold in view of Egypt's important role on several levels.

WAKH: W. Bank Mayors' Documents Not 'Recognized'

JN091231 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1140 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Amman, 9 Aug (WAKH) — Marwan Dudin, Jordanian minister of occupied territories affairs, today decided to stop recognizing all documents issued by eight West Bank mayors. The decision was issued against Hilmi Hannun of Tulkarm, Bassam al-Shak'ah of Nabulus, Wahid al-Hamdallah of 'Anbta, Ibrahim al-Tawil of al-Birah, Father 'Awdah al-Rantisi of Ramallah, Ahmad Shawqi al-Mahmud of Janin, Hijazi Rashid of Bi'r Dabun, and Amin al-Nasr of Qalqilyah.

Marwan Dudin Receives Three West Bank Officials

JN101654 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Marwan Dudin, minister of occupied territories affairs, received Bethlehem representative Muhammad Salim al-Zuwayd, Jerusalem health director Dr Yasir 'Ubayd, and Nabulus Mayor Hafiz Tuqan separately in his office today. During the meetings, they reviewed West Bank citizens' needs in general and the conditions in Bethlehem District, the health conditions in Jerusalem, and Nabulus Municipality's needs and future projects.

Representative Al-Zuwayd presented to the minister a number of urgent projects in Bethlehem District; namely, school buildings, water, and the situation in the village councils. Dr 'Ubayd reviewed the health conditions in Jerusalem in view of the Israeli occupation authorities' repressive actions and the obstacles they create to hamper progress in the Arab institutions. He also reviewed current efforts to establish an Arab hospital in Jerusalem to meet the city's health needs following the closure of the Hospice Hospital. Tuqan presented a detailed explanation of the conditions in Nabulus Municipality, its current projects, and its future projects to meet citizens' needs.

During the meetings, Dudin stressed the importance of the national Arab institution's role in serving the citizens in the occupied territories as well as the need to eliminate the difficulties facing citizens there. He also stressed the ministry's concern over helping citizens to improve their living conditions to enable them to remain on their land and foil the occupation authorities' plan to empty the land of its inhabitants. He said that the 5-year development plan for the occupied territories will meet citizens' needs and will affirm Jordan's national commitment to the citizens in the occupied territories.

Canary Islands Prime Minister Leaves Amman

JN091446 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Amman, 9 Aug (PETRA) — Canary Islands Prime Minister Jeronimo Acevedo Saavedra left Amman today following a visit to Jordan that lasted several days. During the visit, he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and a number of senior officials. He also visited some historical and cultural sites in the country. [passage omitted]

Central Bank Official Views New Financial Measures

JN091622 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 9 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat]

[Excerpt] Amman — A government investment programme involving an expenditure of JD 125 million over a period of two years and the introduction of new regulations on the banking and financial sectors are part of recent measures taken by the government to bolster the economy and boost investment in the Kingdom, the Central Bank said Friday.

Dr Mahir Shukri, the bank's deputy governor, said the programme represented "an accelerated investment within the context of the (1986-1990) five-year development plan."

A cabinet statement issued on Thursday said the government will reorganise the banking sector, spend more on housing, offer loans to farmers and increase spending on health projects. The decision was issued after the cabinet reviewed a joint memorandum submitted by the ministries of finance, industry and trade and the Central Bank.

Dr Shukri said the financing of the programme will be from the five-year plan's budget and a JD 25 million loan from the Social Security Corporation to be repaid annually over a period of 10 years with an interest rate of 9 per cent.

In a brief interview with the *Jordan Times*, Dr Shukri said the thrust of the new programme is aimed at "liberalising the money market" through the introduction of new regulations on banks and moneychangers.

He said the government intends to "float down" interest rates to encourage investments but did not say when the decision would become effective. He said that a decree may have to be issued to that effect.

He explained that the decision by the government to increase the capital base of banking institutions through mergers was aimed at "strengthening the banks' dealing capacity and improving their services." He said the measure "will decrease the number of investment banks in the Kingdom."

"To compensate (moneychangers) we have decided to allow them to merge together to get an equity base of JD 4 million plus JD 2 million in floating shares (to the public) to become an investment bank," Dr Shukri said.

Dr Shukri confirmed that there was no intention to allow new foreign banks to establish branches in the Kingdom.

He said the government has decided, however, "to scale down the scope of operations for moneychangers and limit them to dealing with banknotes."

Responding to a question on whether the Central Bank was facing a decline in foreign currency reserves, Dr Shukri said: "What is really happening is a shift in foreign currency reserves." He said that Jordan is lending Iraq $500 million to be repaid over a period of four years. "If you count the $500 million out, then yes, we have a decline," Dr Shukri said. "But, including them means we have increasing or at least stable, reserves."

A prominent Jordanian economist said he viewed the plan as mainly aimed attracting foreign capital and encouraging Jordanian expatriates to invest in the Kingdom.

"By introducing this programme, the government is actually expediting the five-year development plan," Dr Fahd Fanik said in an interview with the *Jordan Times*. "It is not really a radical departure from the original plan, rather an accelerated continuation," he added.

Dr Fanik predicted that the government was most likely to decide to "float interest rate so that they will find their own level. Naturally, they will go down."

Reviewing the impact of such a decision, Dr Fanik said the move was "good for investors and bad for depositors." He said he expected lower interest rates "to encourage people to invest their money in different business."

On mergers of banking institutions, Dr Fanik expressed doubt that there will be major mergers of banks. "However," he said, "we have to wait and see... it is good to try."

He described as "out of the question" the possibility of a devaluation of the dinar. "If there was such a decision, this would have been the best time to do it... However, with the introduction of this programme, it means the idea has been ruled out." [passage omitted]

AL-DUSTUR Welcomes Shultz Statement on Gulf War

JN100806 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Aug 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "The Gulf War and the Responsibility of the Superpowers"]

[Text] We have frequently called for cooperation between the superpowers to halt the bloody war in the Gulf. Thus, we regard U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' statement on an agreement between the United States and the USSR to seriously cooperate to end this war, a very important statement. If this is implemented, it would herald an end to this bloody nightmare.

We notice that this is the first time the Americans have announced that they have seriously started, in cooperation with the USSR, to seek an end to the Gulf war which is now threatening to undermine security and stability in the entire region. We also notice that this is the first time also that a senior U.S. official admits that Washington and Moscow have complete conviction that they possess various means with which to end this war. This precedent on which the viewpoints of the two superpowers meet on the Gulf war may be a unique development regarding regional conflicts. Thus, this news will make many optimistic that the expected meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev before the end of this year would help to alleviate world tension and reinforce peace.

We consider this statement by the U.S. secretary of state a positive development in the perception of the two superpowers of the dangers of the Gulf war. We also consider it an indication of the two countries' sense of responsibility toward world peace issues. Therefore, we welcome such a positive course reflected by the U.S. secretary of state's statement and hope that intentions will be translated into practical measures to end this war as soon as possible. We also hope that the Iranian leadership will meet its responsibility and accept Iraq's peace call and contribute to international efforts aimed at ending this destructive war by responding to the voice of reason and the principles of Islam.

Fighting Erupts in East Beirut 8 Aug

NC081512 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpt] According to preliminary reports, the sudden artillery shelling of the eastern areas this afternoon left seven persons wounded. The escalation of the military situation today extended beyond the capital's combat lines and involved residential areas well away from the demarcation lines. As of 1515 today, the clashes along the Sodeco, Primo, and Al-Barjawi combat lines, which involved the use of rockets and machine gun fire, were stepped up; 107-mm Grad weapons were used in the subsequent shelling that reached the Al-Matn coastal areas. According to security organs, the sources of fire were in Bisharah al-Khuri, Ra's al-Nab', and the Al-'Amiliyah Collage areas. [passage omitted]

Hubayqah, Al-Jumayyil Linked to Battles

NC101542 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Fierce fighting between supporters and opponents of Samir Ja'ja' is still going on in several East Beirut areas. The fighting is particularly intense near the Phalangist Military Council, in Al-Karantina. Gunmen have taken to the streets in these areas and set up roadblocks and earth ramparts on several major roads. Security sources refer to scores of casualties, some fatal.

It has been learned that these clashes have also spread to Upper al-Matn, where opponents of Ja'ja' are attacking one of his military barracks. Reports indicate that the purpose of the fighting is to oust Ja'ja' and his Executive Committee. According to these reports, Ja'ja' may have taken refuge in Jubayl, a stronghold of his supporters.

According to well-informed sources, the opponents of Ja'ja' will have the upper hand if they succeed in taking over the Phalangist Military Council in Al-Karantina. Military sources in Al-Yarzi told our radio this afternoon that oppenents of Ja'ja' are now in total control of B'abda, Al-Hadath, and Al-Hazimiyah. According to these sources, violent clashes are continuing in Furn al-Shubbak and Al-Karantina; the Army is taking a neutral position in the current conflict.

Our radio learned a short while ago that supporters of Elie Hubayqah, the former chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, and the Phalangist regular militiamen who are taking part in the fighting against the forces of Samir Ja'ja', are manning roadblocks in the areas they now control in East Beirut.

We were told not long ago that the clashes have abated in most East Beirut areas. The fighting is still going on, however, around the Phalangist Military Council in Al-Karantina and the Radio Free Lebanon building. Intermittent fire can also be heard on the outskirts of East Beirut.

It has also been learned that anti-Ja'ja' Phalangists in Upper al-Matn have tightened their grip on Al-Matn. Ja'ja' followers are now assembling in Jubayl, having withdrawn from other positions.

Well-informed sources, commenting on the current events in East Beirut, attribute them to an attempt by Ja'ja' to preempt a new uprising that might have been prompted by recent political contacts. These contacts have given rise to dissent among the regime's allies. Other reports say that the present conflict is between Ja'ja's militiamen and the Phalangist followers of Amin al-Jumayyil.

Confirmed reports from East Beirut indicate that the current spate of fighting began last night when Ja'ja' embarked on a campaign on purge the Lebanese Forces of his adversaries, particularly the pro-Al-Jumayyil wing of the Phalangist cadres.

Ja'ja, Sa'adah Meet Committee

NC101848 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1745 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] We start this newscast by apologizing for its brevity. The reasons are already known.

The main topic of this newscast is the security events that have taken place in some eastern areas since last night.

According to the latest information, calm returned this evening where tension prevailed during the day. The roadblocks set up on the main roads have been removed.

Meanwhile, contacts among leaders are under way to bring things back to normal. The committee charged with dealing with the security situation is now meeting at the central headquarters with Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah and Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Dr Samir Ja'ja'.

Events are as follows: A Lebanese Forces military police patrol apprehended a number of individuals for interrogation in the area of Mar Mikha'il yesterday evening. After this task was carried out, some areas in Al-Ashrafiyah became tense. The authorities concerned soon dealt with this tension, but those who are harmed by the return of calm opened fire in the direction of some of the Lebanese Forces positions in the vicinity of Al-Ashrafiyah shortly before midnight last night. At dawn today, tension returned and again some of the Lebanese Forces positions were fired upon. Roadblocks were also set up on some of the main roads. This situation continued until this evening when the shooting stopped and the gunmen withdrew from the streets. Meanwhile, the leaders continued to deal with the situation. It has been learned that certain parties tried to exploit events in order to undermine the eastern area's security and stability.

Therefore, as we stated at the outset of this newscast, a meeting is being held at the central headquarters between the committee charged with dealing with the security situation and the Phalangist Party leader and the chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. Meanwhile, there is complete calm in the various eastern areas.

The committee charged with dealing with the situation on the ground has visited these areas and positions, and managed to pull back the gunmen and remove the roadblocks.

Leaders Issue Statement

NC102156 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2113 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The meeting attended by Dr Samir Ja'ja' and Dr George Sa'adah ended a short time ago. The following statement was issued. It was read out by the Phalangist Party leader:

The Political Bureau held a meeting at 1200 today and arrived at an agreement to call on the warring parties to withdraw immediately. The terms of the agreement included a clause saying that the Phalangists, as usual in all crises, will deal with the causes and aftermath. As soon as the agreement was reached a committee of Political Bureau members proceeded to put an end to the regrettable incident that occurred today.

The Political Bureau held another meeting this evening.

In order to implement the clause related to remedying the causes and dealing with the aftermath, the following decisions were adopted:

1. Tomorrow will be a normal day.
2. The Political Bureau and the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee will meet with military officials at the central headquarters [of the Phalangist Party] at 1900 tomorrow to examine the situation.
3. The Political Bureau will hold a meeting at 1000 on Thursday to look into the causes of the incident and study ways of preventing the recurrence of such incidents. The Phalangist Political Bureau and Central Council will hold their weekly meeting tomorrow as usual. The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee will also hold its weekly meeting at 1700 tomorrow.

Fighting Erupts Anew 11 Aug

NC110605 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Fighting in Beirut's eastern areas erupted anew early today. A show of force was apparent in certain quarters of Al-Ashrafiyah, Furn al-Shubbak, and 'Ayn al-Rummanah. Roadblocks were set up on the main roads. An earthen barrier was constructed on the Beirut-Tripoli road, rendering it impassable. [passage omitted]

The motorcade of Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir, chairman of the Phalangist Party's Provincial Council, was ambushed in the Al-Dawrah area at 0130 today. Abu Nadir was hit in the leg when machine gun fire was opened at the motorcade. Ten of his companions were also wounded, three of them seriously. Abu Nadir was transferred to St Joseph Hospital where he underwent surgery.

Life Reportedly Returns to 'Normal'

NC110634 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Fostered by a climate of increasing stability, life in the eastern areas [of Beirut] began to return to normal this morning. Traffic was observed to proceed as usual along most streets after a concerned committee succeeded in achieving the withdrawal of armed personnel and the removal of barricades and roadblocks yesterday. A series of meetings will be held today to promote security and to put an end to the causes behind yesterday's events. The Phalangist Party Political Bureau and the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee will meet with military officials at 1900 today. Prior to this, the Phalangist Party Political Bureau, the Central Council, and the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee will hold their weekly meetings this afternoon.

Israeli Planes Raid Palestinian Camps

NC101305 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1250 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] We have just been informed that Israeli warplanes have been raiding the Al-Miyah wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah campsin the south for some time. Three gunboats have been spotted off the coast of Sidon.

According to earlier security reports, Israeli warplanes flew over Sidon and the nearby Palestinian camps this afternoon following a dawn attack by gunmen on a position held by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the Yatar hills. The Voice of Hope, which is the mouthpiece of the ASL, said that more than 37 shells from an 81-mm mortar fell around the post, but that there were no casualties.

Second Raid Reported

NC101316 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1305 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes again raided the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah camps near Sidon at 1545 today. The first raid took place at 1530. Three Israeli gunboats were spotted off the coast. According to preliminary information from the south, a number of people were wounded as a result of the first raid, of which five were identified and transferred to the Hammud Hospital.

Israeli Raid on Al-Biqa' Reported

NC111222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1208 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] In an urgent dispatch from Tel Aviv, *Reuter* quotes the Israeli military command as saying that Israeli warplanes have attacked Palestinian bases in Al-Biqa' in eastern Lebanon. The command adds that the bases are located near Ba'labakk and that they are used by Palestinians belonging to the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] faction of the Fatah movement. It further says that all the warplanes returned safely and that the pilots said that they scored direct hits.

Islamic Jihad Rejects 'Plea' for Dialogue

NC091901 Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, Aug 9 (AFP) — The Islamic Jihad, the Moslem group which has claimed the kidnapping of several foreign hostages in Lebanon, Saturday implicitly turned down a plea by British mediator Terry Waite for a resumption of talks on settling the hostage issue.

In a communique sent to a Western news agency here, along with a picture of 55-year-old U.S. hostage David Jacobsen, the group said: "You know exactly our demands and know how to meet them, why not act seriously to find a solution."

The communique, addressed to "all those who seek to settle the hostage issue", appeared to be a reply to Friday's appeal in New York by Mr. Waite, a senior aide to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for renewed talks with all groups holding hostages, including at least three Americans, in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

The Jihad communique raised the issue of "mujahidin" (Islamic fighters) held in Israel, Europe, and Arab jails.

"The hostages have a stand which we will make public shortly in a message they will address to the American people," the communique said, without elaborating. [passage omitted]

The Jihad sent a similar communique to the *Al-Nahar* newspaper Saturday, also with a picture of Mr. Jacobsen. In the *Al-Nahar* statement, it additionally criticized France's policy in the Middle East and the sales of French weapons to Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war. [passage omitted]

Threat To Execute Hostage Received

NC101951 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1946 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] An unidentified person claiming to speak for the Islamic Jihad Organization contacted Radio Free Lebanon a short time ago and said that the organization will execute an American hostage at 1230 [not further specified]. He did not give the reasons.

Hostages Reported Moved in Preparation for Release

NC091449 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1422 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The *Central News Agency* cites security sources as saying that behind-the-scenes negotiations are under way to move some of the French hostages and one American from the areas where they are being held to Beirut's southern suburb in preparation for releasing them. These sources say that the organizations holding the hostages in Al-Biqa' are still insisting in their demands. According to these sources, the kidnappers have split up the hostages and transferred them to various areas from their three places of detention. The kidnappers do not keep the hostages in the same place for too long for fear of military action to rescue them.

Basing its report on diplomatic sources, the *Central News Agency* says that intensive contacts to obtain the hostages' release are under way between the governments concerned on the one hand, and Damascus and certain organizations on the other.

Western capitals have received information that American hostage Terry Anderson, the regional director of the *Associated Press*, is ill and bed-ridden. His captors have managed to bring him some medicine. The health of the other hostages is reported good. The same sources do not rule out the possibility that one of the French hostages may be released soon. They, however, did not disclose his name.

Anti-Syrian Group Takes Responsibility for Beirut Bomb

NC081312 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1245 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] An AFP dispatch from West Beirut this afternoon reported that an organization calling itself the Revolutionary Liberation Cells against Syrian Imperialism has claimed responsibility for the car bomb on 'Afif al-Tibi Street in West Beirut. A spokesman for the organization has contacted a foreign news agency in Beirut and said that the Martyr Marwan Hadid group targeted the explosion against a Syrian forces patrol.

Karami Calls for Meeting of 'Entire Government'

NC081244 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the Ministerial Committee in Beirut on 8 August — recorded]

[Text][Karami] In light of the president's Army Day address, the diverse reactions to it, its possible consquences, and to forestall any interpretation so that we may not be held responsible for any negative repercussions it may have, I have proposed the formation of a 6-member committee. It will evaluate and analyze the speech in order to draft a working paper capable of promoting a plan for reform and salvation. The ministerial committee has given this idea constant study.

Therefore, we reached a consensus today on the principle that the entire government, by virtue of its reponsibilities, and on the basis of the seriousness with which it has treated this initiative, should agree on what will bring salvation. The people are hoping for this, and are completely confident that it can be done. At the very least, we must not dash their hopes. Thus, we declare that the government as a whole will play this part and do this duty.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister. Does this mean that you will call a ministerial council meeting and invite all the ministers to attend?

[Karami] We will call the government as a whole to consider this matter so that we may proceed as one and assume our reponsibilities.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister. In the event some ministers [word indistinct] the invitation, [words indistinct] the situation?

[Karami] We are announcing our positions today. I do not want to anticipate matters and analyze or give an opinion on something that is still unknown.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister. From your statement we understand that [words indistinct] on the venue.

[Karami] This will be left to chance. We, in fact, will designate the place and invite the ministers after we learn their position.

Birri Welcomes Committee

NC081356 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has responded to Prime Minister Karami's recent proposal as follows: The fact that Prime Minister Karami has proposed the creation of a committee that would include him and the other ministers suggests that his proposal has the substance and seriousness required by the difficult circumstances we are now facing. It also complies with the genuine calls issued by the Islamic Grouping and the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council. The formation of a committee that would include all of the ministers would help to bring about the desired reconciliation, particularly since the committees objective would be to find a way to implement the tripartite agreement, the spirit of which is acceptable to all.

Minister Birri added: This proposal has been approved unanimously, following telephone consultations with former President Franjiyah. If all intentions are sincere, this the way to go, he added.

Soviet Envoy on Al-Jumayyil-Al-Asad Summit

JN091008 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 7 Aug 86 p 15

[By Muwaffaq Madani]

[Excerpts] Beirut — Informed sources have told *Al-Bayan* that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's supporters in the Phalangist Party in the northern Al-Matn area are carrying out military training exercises, using sophisticated weapons, in preparation for an operation by the Syrian forces, or the parties which are allied to it, against this area. These sources say that President al-Jumayyil is taking into consideration the possibility of a Syrian military operation against his palace in Bikfayya to tighten Syrian control in his area in northern Al-Matn and force him to resign. [passage omitted]

In another development, press sources have cited Soviet Ambassador in Beirut Vasiliy Ivanovich Kolotusha [name and title as published] as saying that he expects a summit between Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad this autumn to pursue the dialogue that was interrupted. The Soviet ambassador also told journalists in Beirut that he sees no obstacles to the rapprochement between the Lebanese and Syrian leaders for the resumption of the discussion of the Lebanese issue. However, he believes that the Lebanese state of affairs is very complicated.

Ambassador Kolutsha said that the USSR continues to have relations with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat but that they cannot be described as good.

AL-AHRAM Cites UK Weekly on Coup Attempt

PM081517 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Muhammad al-Hinnawi report from London: "British Report Reveals Communist Coup Attempt Against Syrian President; United States Informed Al-Asad of Details of Conspiracy"]

[Text] Reliable press reports in London have confirmed that a communist coup attempt took place against Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and that the United States informed Al-Asad of the details of the conspiracy through senior U.S. officials who visited Damascus consecutively. These were CIA director William Casey; U.S. UN Ambassador General Vernon Walters; and Richard Murphy, U.S. envoy to the Middle East.

The *Foreign Report*, which is published by the British weekly *The Economist*, said that the conspiracy was the cause for the recent rapprochement between Syria and the United States which gave Al-Asad a CIA report on the Soviet Union's involvement in the conspiracy and that Al-Asad early last June executed 16 officers, most of whom were pilots.

He also arrested and dismissed 200 senior officials in the government and in the ruling Ba'th Party loyal to Moscow, in addition to hundreds of politicians, lawyers, and journalists sympathizing with the Soviet Union.

The report said that the Soviet Union countered the Syrian measures by postponing the official visit which Al-Asad was scheduled to make to the Soviet Union and postponing the dispatch of a large shipment of Soviet aircraft and missiles which were due to be delivered to Syria this month.

For his part, the report says, Al-Asad countered these measures by canceling the idea of forces from Eastern Europe participating for the first time in the UN peacekeeping forces in Lebanon, thus preventing the Soviet Union from having the foothold which it was hoping for.

The report says that Syria informed the United States step by step of the purge operations it was carrying out against the Syrian communists and that in their turn the Americans informed Israel of the same. The report says that Syria has since shown a great amount of moderation with regard to the United States and international terrorism, pointing in this respect to the Syrian official statement issued on 8 July condemning the attack on the Madrid airport on the grounds that this caused great damage to the Arab nation's struggle and to Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's statement 4 days later in which he said: "Attaining strategic parity with the Zionist enemy is the road to peace in the Middle East within the framework of an international conference, though this strategic parity does not mean recourse to war."

The report says that Syria had for some time wanted to improve its relations with the United States and that Al-Asad expressed this wish to Greek Prime Minister Papandreou during his visit to Greece. The report also points out that the Greek prime minister's wife, who is American-born, visited Damascus 7-9 July, with the U.S. Government's blessing, where she met with President al-Asad. The topics discussed included the question of American hostages.

The Americans, the report says, are not much inclined toward the Greek prime minister but they approved his mediation with Syria in an attempt to distance Syria from the Soviet Union.

The report also says that the Soviet Union's participation in the coup plan through Soviet intelligence officers in Syria was originally aimed at setting up a Syrian shadow government that would take over power on Al-Asad's death but the plan later changed into an attempt to topple Al-Asad and replace him with a communist military regime.

Concluding, the report says that it is unlikely that Al-Asad will at once completely switch his loyalty from the Soviet Union to the United States for he is still in need of Soviet arms. He also wishes to continue to lead the Arab "rejectionists," which is the reason why he is adopting an extremely hard line toward King Hassan's meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Spokesman Notes Israeli Air Attacks on Al-Biqa'

JN111335 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — A military spokesman has stated the following: In an escalation of acts of aggression, the Israeli Air Force attacked populated centers in areas where our forces are present in fraternal Lebanon in Majdalyun and Hallat Ba'labakk in Al-Biqa' at 1340 [1040 GMT] today, Monday, 11 August 1986, killing or wounding several civilians, and damaging houses and properties. Our air defense means in the area confronted them, forcing them to return toward the sea.

Bush Reportedly Met Official in Jordan

JN100716 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0643 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Aug (WAM) — Diplomatic sources in London have said that U.S. Vice President George Bush's recent tour of the region included a secret tripartite meeting during his stay in Jordan.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Ittihad*, the sources explained that this meeting, which took place off the coast of Aqaba on Jordanian King Husayn's yacht, which the king himself was steering, included a high-level Syrian personality, in addition to Bush.

The sources said it is most likely that the Syrian personality was either Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam or Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. They said that the meeting, which was shrouded with secrecy and amid tight security measures, lasted about 3 hours, and took place at Bush's request and King Husayn's mediation after Damascus' rejection of a U.S. proposal that Bush pay a visit to Damascus.

Bush, Israelis Considered 'Aggression' on Syria

JN081057 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Palestine Broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Perhaps Vice President George Bush is still briefing President Reagan on the results of his mission to some Middle East countries, especially Israel. But what were the topics discussed between George Bush and Zionist officials? They say these topics concerned the Tabah issue and what is called in the United States and Israel the Middle East peace efforts. But one is not so naive as to believe this was everything. The real issues discussed were not given in any of the media reports released about the talks between George Bush on one hand and Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir on the other. We are confident that the U.S. and Israeli sides have not announced anything about the issues which were seriously discussed.

These serious issues go under one heading: the possibility of launching an Israeli attack against Syria. To counter the assumption that we are presenting a daring hypothesis, we immediately hasten to list the Israeli and U.S. statements and actions in order. First, the end of Israeli military maneuvers coincided with Bush's visit to Israel. Second, Israeli Army Chief of Staff Moshe Levi said during Bush's visit that Syria will launch an attack against Israel and that President Hafiz al-Asad has made a decision to this effect. The declaration by the Israeli chief of staff and the Israeli military maneuvers are aimed to serve as a justification for Israel's aggression. Israel tells world public opinion that its aggression will be a preemptive strike. Thirdly, George Bush's personal feelings toward Syria are not friendly, not to mention of course the U.S. hegemony strategy which Bush is implementing in his capacity as an important pawn in the U.S. Administration.

When George Bush was his country's ambassador to the United Nations and the Security Council in 1973, he said Syria does not deserve peace. God willed that Bush's spite should turn against him when the October liberation war was launched, 2 weeks after his harsh statements against Syria. It seems George Bush's feelings toward Syria remained unchanged. Bush said last week that Syria's stand is negative toward what he called peace, U.S.-styled peace, of course. Therefore, George Bush might have talked with the Israelis about Tabah, but the issue which was certainly of more importance was considering the possibility of launching Israeli aggression against Syria.

Al-Asad Meets With Fatah Dissident, Delegation

JN091926 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — At 1145 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the Fatah uprising movement delegation led by Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghah], secretary of the Fatah Movement Provisional Command. The delegation comprises Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, assistant secretary of the Provisional Command; Abu Majdi, deputy secretary; and Abu 'Ali Mahdi Bsaysu, Abu al-Amjad, and Abu 'Isa, members of the Provisional Command. The talks centered on the situation in the Arab and Palestinian arenas.

President Al-Asad stressed Syria's support for the Fatah uprising movement and its national militant course. Al-Asad also expressed Syria's strong support for the Palestine National Salvation Front and its readiness to extend the front all of the necessary assistance.

Tabah Talks Continue; Delegation Remains in Cairo

TA081515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks will remain in Cairo until Sunday in an attempt to resolve the last disputed issues. This refers to the names of the arbitrator or arbitrators and the map attached to the arbitral compromis. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is also taking part in the talks.

The director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, has said the three delegations will meet again tomorrow evening and until then the contacts will continue, with discussions on several possibilities to solve the last problem.

U.S. Mediator To Remain

TA091415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] In Egypt the Israeli and Egyptian delegations are continuing to try to formulate a text for the arbitral compromis over Tabah. U.S. Mediator Richard Murphy has decided to remain in Cairo today in view of the possibility that a solution will be obtained.

The head of the Egyptian delegation, Nabil al-'Arabi, has said the disputed questions are the names of the arbitrators and the appendix describing the borderline in Tabah.

The head of the Israeli delegation, Avraham Tamir, has said the delegations will continue to exchange views until a solution is achieved, however, he said the concluding stage of the talks has not yet arrived.

Sources: Compromis '10 Aug'

TA100425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Sources in the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks believe that the formulation of the arbitral compromis will be completed today. The sources told our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that the delegations remained in Cairo over the weekend in order to complete the formulation of the bill, and according to them the only remaining point of controversy, the issue of the map, will be settled today. Last night the delegations met for several hours, and following the meeting the head of the Egyptian delegation said that 2 or 3 weeks are needed in order to complete the arbitral compromis, and that there is no agreement concerning the three international arbitrators.

Egyptian Statement 'No Surprise'

TA101100 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Talks for solving the Tabah dispute between Israel and Egypt continued this morning in Cairo and it is thought that the Israeli delegation, which stayed on in Egypt over the weekend for further discussions, may be returning home this afternoon. Informed sources here in Jerusalem this morning declared themselves not surprised by the statement made by the head of the Egyptian delegation, Nabil al-'Arabi, that the agreement on the arbitration document is unlikely to be signed during the current negotiating session. The apparent deadlock in the negotiations is examined by Arye Haskell:

The Israeli sources consider it likely that the talks will go into yet another round, probably next week, here in Israel, with two major issues still unresolved. One is the selection of international arbitrators. The arbitration will be the work of a panel of five members: an Egyptian, Cairo law professor Ahmad Sultan; an Israeli: Prof Rut Lapidot of the Hebrew University's law faculty; and three others, to be chosen by both sides in a system resembling an international lottery. The United States has a list of dozens of names of possible candidates and Cairo and Jerusalem, without actually knowing who is on the list, have to suggest names. If the same name is picked by both sides, the candidate is on the panel, but so far, it seems, no one has been chosen in this way. The other point of dispute concerns the map which is to be submitted to the arbitrators for their decision. Israel says it should be the old international border as delineated back in 1906, while the Egyptians say that the relevant map is that of 1967, when the whole of Sinai, including the tiny Tabah enclave, was in Egyptian hands. It must be noted that both delegations are under pressure from the United States to bring their negotiations to a speedy end. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who came to the area with Vice President George Bush, stayed on after Bush left in the hope of getting the Tabah negotiations wrapped up and has even engaged in shuttle diplomacy between Cairo and Jerusalem to this end. My sources believe that he may soon be going home, his mission not yet completed.

Texting 'Completed'

TA101620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The texting of the Tabah arbitral compromis has been completed. The Israeli delegation will return to Israel in a few hours. The arbitral compromis will now be submitted to the Israeli and Egyptian Governments for their approval. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami has the details.

[Ben-'Ami — live] This evening we were told by sources in the delegation of directors general to the Tabah talks in Cairo that it was a very difficult birth, difficult, but there is hope for a normal baby. The draft arbitral compromis is ready and agreed on by the two negotiating delegations and what now remains is to choose the three international arbitrators and make a few more technical arrangements in the Tabah area and after that the Israeli and Egyptian Governments will be able to sign the arbitral compromis. The procedure for choosing the arbitrators has also been agreed on by both delegations. The Americans are proposing a list of names of possible arbitrators and the Israeli and Egyptian representatives have to mark three names. When both sides mark the same three names, the choice of the arbitrators will be completed.

This afternoon's agreement in Cairo brings very long and very exhausting negotiations to an end, negotiations in the course of which the delegations headed by Avraham Tamir and David Kimche from Israel and Dr Nabil al-'Arabi from Egypt tried to text a document that would in fact constitute the mandate [last word in English] and guide for the Tabah arbitrators. These negotiations came up against many diffuculties because of the differences of opinion between the two countries over the site of the border between them. Israel claimed the international border was the one marked in 1906 and the Egyptians preferred the border marked on the maps in 1967. The last bone of contention before the final texting of the two countries' claims was superficially marginal: How should the map attached to the arbitral compromis be marked? The Egyptians turned down Israel's demand to mark the 1906 border, but after long hours of waiting and deliberations, this point was also agreed on and the green light has been given to the delegations to bring the draft version of the arbitral compromis to their governments.

The delegation of directors general from Israel will, then, return to Israel this evening, with the newborn baby in their arms.

Kimche on Tabah Talks

TA110526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Interview with David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministy and head of the Israeli Tabah delegation, by program moderator David Grossman and political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami; over the telephone — live]]

[Text] [Grossman] Mr Kimche, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir claimed that the Egyptians want to win the Tabah arbitration even before the process has begun. I wanted to ask you whether the agreement we reached ensures that Israel can present its case in a fair way?

[Kimche] Look, it is clear that the Egyptians tried to obtain all they could before the arbitration and negotiations. I think that we got what we wanted, namely, the opportunity to present our case. Generally speaking, as far as I can tell, the Egyptians feel that we put one over on them in the negotiations and we in turn feel that they put one over on us at certain points. This is a sign of healthy negotiations.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Kimche, to be precise, one would have to say that the work has really not been completed: The arbiters have not been determined, there are technical arrangements which must be completed, the normalization talks must be concluded. Can you give us details regarding these unfinished points and tell us how far we are from completing the fundamental discussion regarding our relations with Egypt and when normalization will begin to be implemented?

[Kimche] Well, as for the arbiters, the procedure is mainly based upon a U.S. list of names — not necessarily Americans, there are names of jurists from many countries — and both we and the Egyptians will select names from this list without showing our choices to the other side. If the names we chose and those the Egyptians chose coincide, then bingo — we have an arbiter. So far this has not happened, and we are continuing these efforts. As for the improvement in bilateral relations, I want to say one simple thing: This thing will be tested in action. We have heard a lot of beautiful words and we are certainly encouraged by them, but until we sign the compromis and see whether these words are actually put into action we cannot know precisely how positive bilateral relations will be.

[Grossman] We have already been burned once on this issue of improving relations with the Egyptians. How can we make sure that there is indeed normalization, that relations are indeed as normal as between any two nations?

[Kimche] I think it will take a long time before there are normal relations like between any two countries. I do not think it is realistic to view Israeli-Egyptian relations like we view Israeli-French relations. We were at war with this country for more than 30 years, and it will take some time until we reach completely normal relations. However, I think we should do everything possible, and I am convinced that any sane Israeli wants to see an improvement in our relations with Egypt. We must do everything to bring about an improvement, and one of ways is to try to be done with this issue of the Tabah arbitral compromis.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Kimche, can you give us details about your meeting with President Mubarak in Alexandria over the weekend?

[Kimche] I believe it was a good meeting. It lasted for more than 1 hour and 20 minutes. It was a friendly talk; we spoke of many issues, there was some joking, the atmosphere was excellent. The main issue was obviously bilateral relations, and here I can say that the president gave clear orders to his people to start preparing certain things which I hope will be implemented after the compromis is signed. Whether they will be implemented or not, only time will tell.

[Grossman] Finally, Mr Kimche, regarding the Peres-Mubarak summit: When will it take place and what will it deal with?

[Kimche] We did not discuss this matter. We were told by the president and by Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid that there will be a summit after we sign the compromis. We did not go into details, and I cannot tell you precisely when will it take place. It was said in general terms that the summit will take place after the compromis is signed.

Tamir, Kimche Comment on Peres-Mubarak Summit

TA102020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Returning from Cairo this evening, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office said that the summit meeting between Shim'on Peres and Husni Mubarak will take place regardless of the signing of the arbitral compromis on Tabah. Avraham Tamir told our correspondent Aharon Barne'a that in the most recent round of talks in Cairo a starting point for a new relationship with Egypt was reached.

David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry and co-director of the Israeli delegation, said that preparations for the Peres-Mubarak summit would begin immediately after the Inner Cabinet has approved the arbitral compromis.

Our correspondent goes on to report that progress was made on the question of indemnifying the victims of the Ra's al-Burqa' killings but no agreement has yet been reached.

Richard Murphy, the official who conducted the contacts to promote an agreement on the Tabah affair on behalf of the U.S. Government also arrived in Israel this evening.

The joint communique issued in Jerusalem and Cairo this evening states that the two countries completed the wording of the arbitral compromis. Two issues are still pending: 1) the appointment of the international arbitrators; it was decided, however, that the procedures for the selection of the three arbitrators would be determined in the future; 2) several technical clarifications in the appendix to the arbitral compromis; the way in which these clarifications would be conducted was, however, determined. The communique went on to say that an effort would be made to reach an agreement on these two issues within 2 to 3 weeks.

The draft arbitral compromis will now be submitted to the Israeli and Egyptian Governments for their approval.

Israel, Egypt to Establish Agricultural Project

TA081910 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Israel is to participate in the establishment of an agricultural project for the cultivation of seeds and intensive agriculture near Alexandria. An agreement on this was recently signed between Israel and Egypt, and Israeli experts, who are to serve as advisers on this project, are already there. This has been reported by our correspondent Victor Nahmi'as.

This will be the second Israeli agricultural project in Egypt or, to be more precise, the second farm in Egypt which Israeli experts are helping to run. The first, which is in the center of the Nile Delta, is serving as a model farm for the use of new agricultural technologies. Professor Shmu'el Pohoryles, the Israeli chairman of the joint agricultural committee with Egypt, has told our correspondent that next month groups of Egyptian farmers are to come to Israel to take part in study projects and agricultural demonstrations to be held for their benefit in Israel.

Delegation for Talks With USSR Prepares 'Demands'

TA081755 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the Helsinki talks will demand from the Soviet officials that refuseniks be allowed to emigrate to Israel.

In response to a Soviet demand that Israel stop hostile anti-Soviet propaganda over the issue of human rights, the Israelis will demand that Moscow cease anti-Zionist publications. It has been learned that the Israeli delegation will maintain open communications with the senior echelon in Jerusalem.

For the first time all the leaders of organizations of Israelis of Soviet origin came out yesterday with a joint call to make any development in Israeli-Soviet relations dependent on the immediate release of Prisoners of Zion, the granting of the possibility to emigrate to refuseniks, and a stop to the persecution of immigration activists and Jewish teachers.

An announcement issued by the organizations states that the absence of such a condition in the government's guidelines would be a betrayal of the Zionist movement in the Soviet Union and would destroy the moral foundations of the State of Israel.

On Sunday the organizations will hold a demonstration at the Prime Minister's Office during the Cabinet session. Natan Schcharanskiy has also promised to take part in the demonstration.

Cabinet Briefed

TA101028 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] In today's Cabinet session the ministers were briefed about the Helsinki talks which will start next week between Israeli and Soviet diplomatic delegations. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that no decisions were made, but several ministers expressed their opinions on the issue. Minister Moshe Arens believes that Israel must ensure that if relations with the Kremlin are resumed this is only on condition that Prisoners of Zion and Soviet Jewry are released. Minister Avraham Sharir demanded to include a representative of those active on behalf of Soviet Jewry in the delegation to the Helsinki talks, this in order to emphasize Israel's demand to release Soviet Jewry.

Soviet Jewry 'First Item'

TA101058 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1036 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] In today's Cabinet session the government decided that the issue of Soviet Jewry will be the first issue on the agenda of the talks with the Soviets. Several ministers, headed by Minister Moshe Arens, demanded to make the continuation of the talks conditional upon solving the problems of the refuseniks.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that the Soviets informed us through Finland that the discussions will be completely technical in nature, and will deal only with the assets of the Russian Church in Israel. However, the Foreign Ministry believes that the Soviet initiative must be regarded as a signal with far-reaching significance.

Eban Assesses Upcoming Talks

TA101750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Interview with Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Chairman Abba Eban by Gil'ad Sher — live in studio]

[Text] [Sher] Israel's relations with the Soviet Bloc have received an impetus over the past few days. We would like to discuss this with the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Abba Eban. Good evening, sir.

[Eban] Good evening.

[Sher] The exchange of representatives with Poland is already entering the operational stage, so it seems. Some people are saying that Hungary will be the next. What is Moscow's share in these moves?

[Eban] First of all, I welcome this development with all my heart. It is true that this is a preliminary development, but an important one. It is inconceivable that Poland and Hungary, particularly Poland, should act without an atmosphere of acceptance or support from the Soviet Union.

[Sher] Yes. It was reported today that within the framework of the Helsinki talks the matter of Soviet Jews will be raised to the top of the agenda, at least by Israel. What, in your opinion, can we expect from the aspect of the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union, after the talks?

[Eban] First of all, I very much recommend that we should not make our response to the Soviet initiative dependent on their acting for the benefit of the Jews of the Soviet Union, simply because this would not be helpful. We cannot threaten the Soviet Union that we will not speak with it unless it changes its position. On the contrary, the holding of a contact is a lever to help raise the matter of the Soviet Jews, as well as the goal of a renewal of relations. On the other hand, I am not optimistic about the breadth of the discussion that will be possible in Helsinki, because, to the best of my knowledge and experience, the Soviets are very scrupulous about keeping matters in their separate compartments in everything involving spheres of responsibility, and I fear that if anybody begins to talk with a consular official about important political problems, he will come up against, at best, an expression of polite refusal. Therefore I do not think that our mere desire to raise the matter will solve the problem.

[Sher] What about the possibility that the Soviet Union's influence on and involvement in the Middle East, from the political viewpoint, will increase following the latest developments?

[Eban] Well, we will work and see, but I propose that we should be somewhat modest in our expectations. I generally tend to attribute importance to what the Soviets say and they are saying that this step is a step, but is limited and restricted, it belongs to the field of consular interests and they add that there is nothing in it than can presage any recompense regarding their policy in anything involving Jews or diplomatic relations. Sometimes it is better to believe what another country says. I therefore propose that we get everything we can out of this contact, both from the aspect of the contents of the contact, and also from that of the positive atmosphere radiating from it, but let us not think that a solution to the two main problems is at the door.

Exchange of Representations With Poland 'This Fall'

TA081708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Israel and Poland will exchange representations this coming fall. The Israeli Embassy in Bonn has reported that this was decided in secret talks in West Germany. The Embassy's announcement says that even if there is no talk for the time being on the establishment of diplomatic relations, the exchange of representations is a step in this direction.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami notes that Mordekhay Paltzur will be the Israeli Embassy attache in Warsaw. Until recently he served as Israel's ambassador to the Dominican Republic.

Advance Team to Warsaw

TA090723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Our correspondent in Bonn reports that the building that will house the Israeli Embassy in Warsaw, which was closed when the two countries' relations were severed 19 years ago, is currently undergoing repair work. An Israeli advance team will arrive in Warsaw in a few days to open the representation, which will be called an office for the representation of interests.

Hungary Likely To Follow Poland, Renew Relations

TA101038 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Excerpts] "The next country to follow Poland in resuming ties with Israel will probably be Hungary." This was said by political sources in Jerusalem yesterday.

The political sources said that Hungary has better economic and cultural ties with Israel than does Poland, and to judge by all the hints which have accumulated throughout last year there are good chances that it intends to follow in Warsaw's footsteps. Obviously such a development depends upon the quiet agreement of the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

Rahel Berger, the *Ma'ariv* correspondent in Cologne, reports that sources in the Israeli Embassy in Bonn have said that as far as diplomatic relations go the Netherlands will continue to represent Israel in Warsaw and the Israeli diplomat will serve, therefore, under the Netherlands flag. Meanwhile the repair work in the old Israeli Embassy building in Warsaw is being completed.

Impending Relations Denied

TA110740 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Excerpt] Last night Jerusalem political sources expressed the view that there are as yet no grounds for the optimistic reports of a resumption of diplomatic relations between Israel and Hungary in the near future. These sources believe that it is true that there has been an improvement in the trade and tourism links between Israel and Hungary over the past year, but it is still too soon to state that there is any real chance of a resumption of the diplomatic relations between the two countries that were severed in 1967. [passage omitted]

Peres Rejects Ceausescu's Proposal To Meet 'Arafat

TA080830 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has rejected Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative to hold a political meeting with key PLO leaders, conveyed by a special emissary who arrived in Israel yesterday. Peres told the emissary about his plans to confer with moderate Palestinian figures but rejected the possibility of any meeting with 'Arafat or his representatives. The *Hadashot* correspondent notes that about 6 months ago the prime minister rejected a previous proposal by the Romanian president to hold a secret meeting with 'Arafat in his country. The Romanian emissary attended a session of the Labor Party Central Committee yesterday.

Shamir, Romania's Stoian Meet, Discuss M.E. Peace

TA101141 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Ion Stoian, the international secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, last Friday told Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu believes this is the right time for a new initiative in the Middle East in the framework of an international conference.

Stoian mentioned the meeting between Prime Minister Peres and Moroccan King Hassan and said that Romania is willing to contribute to the efforts of such a peace initiative. Stoian also said that Romania will be happy to continue the dialogue with Israel even after the rotation. Shamir answered that Israel opposes an international conference, but "we could possibly convene various international elements in order to back up the results of direct negotiations." Our correspondent notes that until now Shamir has never agreed to the convening of international elements at any stage of the negotiations. This is the first time that Shamir has expressed acceptance of convening international elements, even if only after the conclusion of direct negotiations, not before them or as an accompaniment to them.

Stoian expressed the hope that the deep bilateral relations between Israel and Romania in the economic sphere will be extended to the political level, and proposed mutual visits of parliamentary delegations.

Political sources in Jerusalem yesterday noted that there is no connection between the visit of Stoian and the Helsinki meeting.

Romanian Envoy Departs

TA081840 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu is proposing that an international conference for peace in the Middle East be convened, one that will include all parties, including the Palestinians. This was reported by a special envoy from the Romanian president who has visited Israel. The envoy, Ion Stoian, met with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and Knesset Member El'azar Granot, MAPAM. Today the envoy returned to his country.

AL-QUDS on Israeli Conditions for Peace Conference

TA081520 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "An International Conference in Name"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said the day before yesterday that Israel's agreement to the participation of the Soviet Union in an international peace conference was conditional on the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel as well as a halt to the biased Soviet stance in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Our question is: Have the Arab leaders heard Shim'on Peres' remarks? What will these leaders tell the United States in return for their consent to the participation of the United States in an international peace conference?

We are totally certain that the Arab leaders have heard these remarks and are aware of the complete U.S. bias toward Israel in all the economic, political, military, diplomatic, social, scientific, educational, and cultural fields, but the Arab leaders insist on the need for U.S. participation in all peace efforts and on its own conditions.

Some people try to justify such positions on the basis of the Arabs' defeat in the field of battle, but defeat in battle does not necessarily mean loss of national and diplomatic dignity. We must note in this context that up to this very day some Arabs refuse to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. With respect to diplomatic relations Washington remains the goal of most if not all the Arabs.

Israel, and along with it the United States, wants to convene an international conference on its own terms. They want the Soviet Union to resume diplomatic relations with Israel and announce that it is not on the side of legitimate Arab rights. They also want the Arabs to abandon the PLO before sitting at the international conference table, in addition to their demands on the necessity of the Arabs' concession of their rights in the occupied territories. Consequently Israel and the United States are drawing up plans for an international conference in accordance with their own temperament on conditions, so that the international conference will be in name only.

Shamir Comments on VOA Stations, Soviet Jewry

TA080634 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Israel should go on building the VOA stations in the 'Arava despite the Kremlin's warnings voiced over Moscow Radio last night, to the effect that the installation of VOA transmitters will have an adverse effect on contacts between the two countries. Shamir said: We took into account that the installation of the VOA transmitters would not please the Soviets. Our correspondent Yaron Qulas was speaking to the vice prime minister, and intiially asked him about the upcoming talks in Helsinki.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] We demand a radical change in the attitude of the Soviet authorities toward the Jews living in their country. There can be no meeting or contact with any Soviets in which we do not raise this problem, and we will definitely raise it.

[Qulas] Will progress in the talks with the Soviet Union be conditional on its replies to this question?

[Shamir] This would be part of any possible relations between us and the Soviet Union and would certainly have an impact. I have said that by establishing diplomatic relations with us the Soviets are not doing us a favor, and that we are not prepared to pay any price in exchange. However, if the Soviet Union establishes normal relations with and changes its policy regarding Soviet Jewry, it will have a right to participate in diplomatic processes in the region.

[Qulas] Moscow Radio today [7 August] warned Israel that the installation of VOA transmitters would hinder contacts and ties between Israel and the Soviet Union. In view of this fact, do you think the establishment of the transmitters should be reconsidered?

[Shamir] I did not hear the announcement and therefore find it hard to comment on it. However, if something of this sort was said, let me tell you that we took into account that such a move would not please the Soviets. Nevertheless, we decided to go ahead with it due to our deep friendship with the United States and in view of the condition of the Jewish people in the Soviet Union. [end recording]

'Political Sources' 'Not Worried' by Hassan Speech

TA101158 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir and *Reuter* from Rabat]

[Excerpt] Members of the Prime Minister's Office staff in Jerusalem were not worried by the sharp statements made by Moroccan King Hassan II against Israel over the weekend. The political sources said that King Hassan's remarks were aimed at the Arab world and do not reflect the content of the talks, the understanding and friendship that were felt in the talks he had held with the prime minister.

The sources noted that the projected developments in Israeli-Moroccan relations will show that no change has occurred in the Moroccan monarch's position or the agreements reached in Ifrane. The talks ended in an agreement that the direct contacts between the two countries would continue and that additional Israeli figures, including ministers, would visit Morocco. [passage omitted on the king's statements]

Shahal, Nisim Appointed to Special 'Rotation Team'

TA101115 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 p 3

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Excerpt] A special team headed by Ministers Moshe Shahal and Moshe Nisim has been appointed to handle everything related to the orderly transfer of the premiership from Shim'on Peres to Yitzhaq Shamir. As will be recalled, the rotation is about to take place in 2 months. The team, to which additional ministers and politicians may be added, will start work in the next few days.

The Likud and the Alignment have already started a separate examination of all the legal issues having to do with the rotation.

Both parties agree that several parts of the coalition agreement and government guidelines must be changed. Some of the alterations stem from changes in circumstances, such as the withdrawal from Lebanon, which constituted a substantial part of the Peres Government's basic guidelines, which no longer needs to be mentioned.

Other changes will be required due to disputes that emerged between the two parties. One example for this is the political appointments for boards of directors of government-owned companies, over which the Alignment and the Likud were engaged in bitter struggles during the past 2 years of partnership. Shamir is likely to ask Knesset Member Dan Meridor to join the rotation team. [passage omitted]

Peres Will Pursue 'Activist' Role After Rotation

TA080639 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Aug 86 pp 1, 20

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Peres has served notice that he intends to pursue an activist foreign policy after he hands over the premiership to Yizhaq Shamir in two months.

Peres' planned dealings with Palestinians will be accompanied by an "informal" dialogue, according to senior Labour Party sources.

The dialogue will be in the context of the party's new foreign policy platform, adopted some three months ago, which specifically did not exclude non-West Bank Palestinians as potential interlocutors.

The framework and guidelines for the dialogue will be set by the new political bureau, which has yet to be established due to disagreements over its composition. Labour's wide contacts with international organizations, such as the Socialist International, will be utilized to arrange talks with non-West Bank Palestinians.

The Labour sources predicted "serious clashes" if Shamir, in his capacity as prime minister, were to attempt to impede Labour's foreign policy initiatives.

Peres outlined the guidelines of his "activist" approach in a speech to the Labour Party central committee yesterday. Labour, Peres said, "will be a movement that says 'yes' to peace, with responsibility for the future of the nation." Labour, he added, was "prepared to go a long way" for the sake of peace.

Peres listed the concessions to which the government, in his opinion, had agreed during his two years in office. They included international auspices for the peace process, the undertaking not to impose Israeli sovereignty on any other parts of the occupied territories, and the readiness to accept "authentic Palestinian participation" in the peace process.

Observers interpreted the speech as a warning to Shamir not to backtrack on progress or commitments made during the past two years. One party veteran speculated that Peres was also preparing a pre-emptive defence in case he is prevented from functioning fully as foreign minister.

Peres' speech was a harsh attack on the Likud ministers, whom he repeatedly characterized as "nyetsayers." Summing up his two years in office, he said that Israel was in a significantly better position, domestically and in the eyes of the world, than it had been two years ago. [passage omitted]

New Shin Bet Chief To 'Rehabilitate' Service

TA101029 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The new Shin Bet head will enter office in the next few days. It has been learned that he considers his most important job to be rehabilitating the service.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who appointed the new Shin Bet head, has asked him to devote special efforts to rehabilitating the top level of the service, this following the resignation of several prominent leaders in the wake of the No 300 bus affair. [passage omitted]

Ministers Disagree Over Proposed Budget Cuts

TA101111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Finance Minister Moshe Nisim this morning presented his proposal for a budget cut of $300 million to the government. It will only be discussed next week, because of differences with the Defense Ministry. Harley Braidman reporting:

Nisim's proposal calls for a flat 3.9 percent reduction in government spending across the board. There will be no new taxes or levies. The planned increase in public transport fares and a subsidy cut were not included in the proposal. The Treasury spokesman denied that this was connected with the agreement made on wages in the public sector with the Histadrut, but it is well known that the Histadrut has warned that if subsidies are cut and fares go up, then it would mean a free hand to go ahead with wage claims and thus undermine the stability in the economy. The Defense Ministry says it cannot sustain any further budget cuts. Defense Minister Rabin would like to have his budget increased because, in accordance with the Army's long-range plans, the budget is insufficient for carrying out current needs. Budget cut is not being spelled out, but each ministry will have to make its own proposals and, until it does so, contracts with suppliers will be frozen. The Treasury is hoping that the cut will cool down the economy and bring expenditure down into line with income. So far, the government has siphoned off $500 million from the public, but the Treasury says this is a temporary development.

Meron: Alternatives to Lavi 'Already Rejected'

TA110430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Menahem Meron, who resigned from the post of Defense Ministry director general, says that Israel has already examined the alternatives to the Lavi plane of its own initiative and rejected them all. Among other things, the possibility of manufacturing an Israeli F-16 plane was examined. In an interview with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, Major General (reserves) Meron said the battle against the Lavi in the United States stems from fear of competition in the international market.

On another issue, he revealed that during his term in office an agreement was reached between the State Department and the Israeli Foreign Ministry according to which members of the Israeli Defense Ministry delegation would be given diplomatic status.

No Sign Syria To Receive Soviet SS-23's, MIG-29's

TA080917 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Aug 86 pp 1, 11

[Report by 'Imanu'el Rosen]

[Excerpt] Contrary to recent foreign press and *Jane's Defense Weekly* reports, there is no indication that the Soviets are about to give Syria SS-23's and MIG-29's.

It has been reported in several places that the Syrians already have the missles, but senior security sources have reported that the Soviets have not yet transferred them and there is no indication that they are going to do so soon. [passage omitted]

Air Force Attacks PLO 'Targets' in Lebanon

TA101301 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1254 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Today Air Force planes attacked terrorist targets on the outskirts of the refugee camps 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah, southeast of Sidon in southern Lebanon. All our planes returned safely. The pilots reported good hits on the targets.

Our military correspondent Gay Zohar points out that the targets that were attacked belong to Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah terrorist organization and the organization's branch headed by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. The buildings served the organizations as command headquarters and bases for launching attacks.

IAF Attacks Terrorist Targets in Al-Biqa'

TA111144 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1139 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Israeli Air Force planes this afternoon attacked terrorist targets in the vicinity of Ba'alabakk in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. All our planes returned safely to base. The pilots reported good hits. The targets hit were headquarters and a base belonging to the Abu Musa faction of Fatah near Ba'alabakk. The targets attacked served as headquarters and bases from which attacks were launched.

1 ASL Soldier Killed, 1 Wounded in Security Strip

TA101905 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] A soldier from the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] was killed and another was wounded in the security strip in southern Lebanon when terrorists opened fire at an ASL outpost. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that shots were fired from an area north of the security strip and that ASL troops returned the fire.

Molotov Cocktail Thrown in Tulkarm District

TA101147 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] A Molotov cocktail was thrown at an Israeli car traveling near the village of Dhannabah, in the Tulkarm district, last night. There were no injuries and no damage was caused. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the security forces imposed curfew for 2 hours and conducted searches.

Three Soldiers Injured in West Bank Explosion

TA101430 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1427 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Three IDF soldiers sustained light injuries when a bomb exploded in the pick-up station at the Efrat crossroads in Gush 'Ezyon. The three soldiers were evacuated to the Hadassah Hospital-'En Karem. Army and police forces have arrived in the scene and are investigating.

W. Bank Lecturers Detained for 'Subversive Material'

TA101815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Two lecturers from the Al-Najah University, Nabulus, were detained today and accused of being in possession of subversive material and then released on bail. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the pair are the university spokesman, Dr Sa'id Barakat, and Dr 'Abd Sattar Qasim, a lecturer in international relations. The pair said the material found in their possession belongs to the university archives, its public relations office, and another book written by one of them about the experience of being jailed in Israeli prisons.

East Jerusalem Theater Closed To Block Rally

TA091315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The commander of the Central Command, Ehud Baraq, today closed the Nuzha al-Haqawati Center in East Jerusalem for 24 hours for reasons of security. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that a public rally was to have been held in the theater, apparently with the support of one of the terrorist organizations.

Renewed Settlement Attempts Planned for Territories

TA110439 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] After a pause of nearly 2 years, settlement leaders say they will step up their efforts to establish new Jewish settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. Settlement leader Elyaqim Ha'etzni told reporter Steve Rodan that the settlers are worried that the Army will try to prevent their efforts by shooting at them, this in the wake of last week's incident in which soldiers fired at settlers as they headed toward a roadblock outside Jericho. The Army says the settlers were trying to break through the roadblock.

[Begin recording] [Ha'etzni] There is great problem that this government, including the Likud, has stopped settlement completely, so it is to be expected that there will be attempts to establish the settlements which the government decided upon and refrained from letting. We want to know whether the Army, when if tomorrow morning it discovers an Israeli place, on some hill, will shoot at us because we contravene the order of the closed area, knowing that we are neither terrorists nor felons of any common law. We want to know whether this is the order of the security minister: to shoot at people who try to settle? This is the main question.

[Rodan] Mr Ha'etzni, will there be now future efforts to settle in Jericho?

[Ha'etzni] Not only in Jericho, all over the country. [end recording]

Jerusalem Voice of Israel Arabic Radio Profiled

TA101240 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 p 19

[Report by Gay Bekhor]

[Summary] Sha'ul Menashe, one of the founders of the Voice of Israel's Arabic-language station, occupies a tiny office in Jerusalem, and despite the small quarters and modest equipment, has to date launched more than 1,500 "information campaign" programs in Arabic. "Yes, we are engaged in propaganda aimed at the inhabitants of the Arab countries," he says, "and for us propaganda is not a dirty word. The Nazi propaganda machine claimed that a lie has to be repeated over and over again until it is believed. What we in the Voice of Israel do is repeat the truth over and over, until it penetrates the awareness of our millions of listeners, from Iran to Morocco."

"Despite the peace with Egypt, it appears that it is still necessary to launch a counteroffensive to answer the campaign of hostility and lies that is currently being conducted against Israel over the airwaves. The way the Arab radio stations tell it, Israel is still a Nazi state, Ethiopians are being settled in Arab homes, the Arabs are held in concentration camps in the territories, and there is a torture chamber under the military governor's building in Ramallah. They also claim that Israel is supplying Egyptians with hard drugs, plotting a war, and planning to convert the Arabs to Judaism. And that is just the beginning."

Between 1962 and 1975, the Iraqi-born Menashe edited one of the station's most popular features: "Truth and Lies." But he decided to stop broadcasting it in 1975: "It was my personal decision, because I felt there was no room to continue to attack Egypt after it had reached disengagement agreements with us." The program was rescheduled in January 1985, but this time under a different name: "A Political Diary." The name change was considered a means of emphasizing that the program should not be identified with the earlier show. "A Political Diary" is broadcast three times a week at 0930, and a repeat program is aired on other weekdays at 1930, the program's peak hours. The 15-minute program carries Sha'ul Menashe's own voice.

"The Voice of Israel's Arabic-language station is one of the most popular stations in the Middle East. We have millions of listeners, although it would be difficult to give an accurate estimate of how many we actually have. A poll conducted in Egypt approximately 6 months ago showed that we enjoy second place in the Egyptian popularity ratings with 26 percent, immediately following Radio Monte Carlo (which broadcasts from France) with 27 percent, and better than Cairo Radio and the BBC. This popularity must be taken advantage of to promote Israel's objectives in the region, and of course to refute lies against us, which is exactly what we are doing."

"It may sound surprising, but right now the most venomous propaganda against Israel does not emanate from Damascus or even from Riyadh; it comes from Amman. The Jordanians want to demonstrate to the Palestinians in the territories that they donot fall short of 'Arafat or Syria, and they may also want to cover up secret contacts with Israel. That is why Jordan never says 'the prime minister of Israel', which even Syria says, but 'the prime minister of the Zionist enemy,' or 'the Zionist war minister.' This, however, is not the case in Jordan's English or Hebrew broadcasts, where you can hear 'Mr Shim'on Peres,' or 'Mr Yitzhaq Rabin.' This is a double standard and hypocritical. One day we realized that and broadcast the two versions one after the other, and told the inhabitants of the territories: Watch out, you are being deceived. The immediate result was that the Jordanians stopped using these offensive expressions for 3 months. Now they have resumed the old practice, and not long ago I received a message from the deputy director general of the Jordanian broadcasting authority, via a traveler from Jordan. He wanted to tell me personally: 'Stop that demagoguery.' "

Our method of success in convincing our listeners despite our being an enemy program for most of them is twofold, and the result of many years of work, Menashe says: "First, we broadcast recordings of the Arab leaders. You cannot argue with a recording." We show our listeners that the Arab countries use Israel to attack each other. "Our second method is to try to influence by way of logical deduction, usually with an inclination toward a certain measure of absurdity to highlight certain aspects." Thus we proved that despite his high and mighty statements of solidarity with Libya during the U.S. raid, Al-Asad, who has a large army, did nothing for Libya except make a number of phone calls. When one Arab country accuses the other of cooperating with Israel, we ask: "Is there any other Arab country that cooperates so fully with the rest of the Arab countries like Israel does? If you claim that Israel is so popular, then there is nothing else to do but to accept it in the Arab League, at least as an honorary member."

"Look, we do not state the truth in a vindictive, cruel, or gloating fashion," Menashe says. "Thus, we do not repeat some of the more offensive remarks voiced in the Arab media, such as that ' 'Arafat is a fag.' Our tactic is not to infuriate and consequently shut their ears; we want to intrigue them and stimulate some of them into some sort of reaction. We always leave an opening for the listeners to argue with us." "People who have come back from Jordan report incredible popularity there. In Cairo we can judge that for ourselves. In Christian Beirut, we and the Voice of Lebanon are almost the only stations that people tune in to." "Sometimes people argue with us and comment on things I have broadcast by broadcasting their own remarks in the Arab media." "We get more feedback through the many letters we receive from Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan, and even from Syria and other extremist countries via our post office box in Geneva. In Lebanon, in the territories, and in Egypt, as soon as I have uttered a word in Arabic, people immediately identify me as Sha'ul Menashe from 'A Political Diary.' "

ALGERIA

CSSR Deputy Trade Minister Arrives in Algiers

LD102253 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Summary from poor reception] Mr Langer, Czechoslovak first deputy minister of foreign trade, arrived in Algiers this afternoon accompanied by a delegation from his country. He was welcomed by General (Habib Khelil), delegate for military projects at the Ministry of Defense.

LIBYA

Sudanese Prime Minister Arrives 8 Aug for Talks

LD081232 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1103 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Sabha, 8 Aug (JANA) — Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the brotherly Republic of Sudan, arrived this morning in the town of the first spark, Sabha, on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

The Sudanese prime minister was accorded a great popular and official welcome. Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, was at the forefront of those who welcomed him. The secretary and residents of the town of Sabha, masses of the basic people's congresses, Sudanese brothers who are residing in Sabha, some officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and the ambassador and members of the Sudanese Embassy in the Great Jamahiriyah also took part in welcoming the Sudanese prime minister.

The Sudanese prime minister is accompanied on this visit by Energy and Mining Minister Adam Madibu and Trade and Supply Minister Muhammad Abu Harirah.

Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi made a statement to JANA in which he said, "My visit is in the context of the strong relations between our two countries. This is my first visit since my election as prime minister. During the visit we will meet brother Libyans and will inform public opinion and our two peoples of what takes place.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives

LD090848 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0300 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received yesterday Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi, the prime minister of the sister Republic of Sudan. During this meeting, the prospects for cooperation and unity between the two sister countries were discussed. Also discussed were the means by which the Arab nation can face up to the Zionist-crusader offensive, as well as the problems facing the African Continent represented by the apartheid and the Zionist-crusader infiltration.

Sudanese Condemn 'U.S. Aggression'

LD101112 Tripoli JANA in English 1022 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr Hannibal 10, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — [Words indistinct] delegation accompanying Sadiq al-Mahdi, the Sudanese prime minister, visited the house of the leader of the revolution and inspected the effects of the failing American-Atlantic barbaric aggression.

The Sudanese delegation reiterated the solidarity of the Sudanese Government and people with the people of Great Jamahiriyah [words indistinct] bold resistance against American imperialism.

The Sudanese delegation condemned the American aggression and the [word indistinct] of the American aircraft carrier Britian in this aggression. The delegation lauded the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people and its historical leadership in the face of that aggression.

Al-Mahdi Comments, Departs

LD092156 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1938 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Aug (JANA) — Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the sister Republic of Sudan, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening after a 2-day visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. A big send-off party was accorded to Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi at Tripoli International Airport where the secretary of the general people's committee was at the fore of the send-off party. Also present were the brother secretaries of the general people's committees, a number of the Armed Forces officers, the heads of the diplomatic missions — Arab and foreign — accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah, the Sudanese ambassador, and members of the Sudanese Embassy in Tripoli.

In a statement to JANA, Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi said: My visit to the Great Jamahiriyah was (?to review) common issues and concerns — Arab, Islamic, and African — as well as bilateral cooperation between us. Our frank, clear, and brotherly review, he said, is a source of satisfaction, particularly regarding the understanding as to what must be done to bolster the march of our nation and to strengthen cooperation between our peoples in the manner that it should be between brothers. He added that: The results which we have arrived at with the brothers in the Great Jamahiriyah were very good and I express my thanks to the brothers in the Jamahiriyah and my best brotherly feelings, which are not new but usual. May God protect the Great Jamahiriyah and its brotherly people.

Libyan Troops in Sudan Linked to Chad Conflict

LD091204 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 9 (KUNA) — "Over one thousand Libyan soliders are presently camping in the vicinity of Elfasher airport," the Sudanese newspaper *Al-Hadaf* reported Saturday.

Elfasher is the capital of Sudan's western province of Darfur on the Libyan border.

The Libyan camp inside Sudanese territory contains some 37 trucks with Libyan plates and bearing different signs, such as the Libyan Red Crescent, and two Libyan aircraft are landing daily at the airport, the paper said.

This activity is closely connected with the ongoing political and military conflict between Libyan and Chad the paper said, adding the Libyan presence in Darfur has nothing to do with relief work as some other papers reported.

It added "the forces of Hissein Habre are currently engaged in a troop buildup near Sudan's borders with Chad."

No official comment is yet available from the Khartoum government.

Al-Qadhdhafi Welcomed in Awbari 10 Aug

LD101530 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The leader of the revolution greeted the masses of Awbari which took to the streets in a mammoth mass gathering this morning to welcome the leader of victory and defiance and to express to him their happiness and pride and their determination to continue the challenge and make sacrifices for their great revolution.

The masses of Awbari marched in solid waves raising green flags, pictures of the brother leader, and banners welcoming their leader, the leader of victory and defiance. Their reverberating chants declared the masses' lasting cohesion with their great revolution and the march of defiance and struggle against imperialism, the crusaders, and their terrorism, and the masses' determination to make sacrifices for the revolution and its leader.

Meets With Congress Secretaries

LD102036 Tripoli JANA in English 1828 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Awbari, Shah Hannibal 10, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution this afternoon met with a number of secretaries of basic people's congresses and committees at Awbari municipality.

The secretaries reiterated during this meeting their attachment to the pioneering thinking of Al Fatih revolution and their readiness to build a productive municipality and develop its agricultural resources and endeavour to entrench people's authority, the establishment of a [word indistinct] people and training on arms.

Mauritanian Mines, Industry Minister Arrives

LD082123 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Aug (JANA) — Mahfoud Ould Lemrabott, Mauritanian minister of mines and industry, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

The Mauritanian minister renewed his country's complete support and stand alongside the Libyan Arab people in their courageous stand against the unsuccessful and barbaric American/Atlantic aggression.

MAURITANIA

Six Ministerial Changes Announced 10 Aug

LD110047 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The chairmanship of the Military Committee for National Salvation has announced the following appointments have been made according to a decree issued today:

Minister of justice and Islamic orientation: Hamdy Samba Diop
Minister of commerce and transportation: Soumare Oumar
Minister of fisheries and maritime economy: Sidi Ould Cheikh Abdellahi
Minister of equipment: Lieutenant Colonel Brahim Alioune Ould N'diaye
Minister of civil service, labor, youth, and sports: Ethmane Ould Sid Ahmed Yessa
Minister of water supply and energy: Colonel Moulaye Ould Boukhreiss

SUDAN

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi Returns From Libya 10 Aug

JN101106 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi returned to Khartoum at dawn today following an official 2-day visit to Libya during which he met with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and Arab and African issues. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi also met with Major 'Abd al-Sallam Jallud, second in command in Libya, 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee, and the Sudanese community there. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is expected to leave Khartoum for Moscow on Monday on a 3-day visit to the USSR.

Al-Mahdi Makes Statement, Departs for Soviet Union

JN111123 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1042 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi left the country for the USSR at 0530 today on a 5-day official visit at the official invitation of the Soviet Government.

In a statement to the press, the prime minister said that his visit to the USSR serves to open a new chapter in relations with the Soviet leadership and people within the framework of the Sudanese policy aimed at adhering to the principle of nonalignment and at dealing with the international community in the service of the Sudanese people's interests and world peace.

The prime minister will hold bilateral talks with Soviet officials this afternoon. The talks will deal with various aspects of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. The prime minister will meet with the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and visit the Kremlin exhibition, Tashkent, and Samarkand tomorrow.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is accompanied by Dr Husayn Sulayman Abu Salih, minister of health and social affairs; Dr Muhammad Yusuf Abu Harirah, minister of trade, cooperation, and supply; and a number of officials from the Health and Trade Ministries and from the Prime Ministry Secretariat.

Al-Mahdi was seen off by Dr Bashir 'Umar, finance and economic planning minister, the Soviet ambassador in Khartoum, and a number of officials at the Prime Ministry.

'Source' Comments on Visit

JN091806 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 9 Aug (WAKH) — A Sudanese Foreign Ministry delegation will leave Paris today for Moscow. The visit is designed to prepare for Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's scheduled visit to the Soviet Union on 19 [as received] August.

WAKH has learned that the delegation — which is led by 'Abdallah Jabarah, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry and which stopped over in Paris — is instructed to prepare the files Al-Mahdi will discuss with Soviet leader Gorbachev.

A source close to the Sudanese delegation in Paris said that although there were differences over the date of the visit, it will undoubtedly be a new move in the history of relations between Khartoum and Moscow. The source added that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is the one who preferred to make this visit following his meetings with Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam and rebel leader John Garang so that he will be able to thoroughly study this thorny file, which is believed to attract the attention of Al-Mahdi and Gorbachev. On this subject, the source said that although the Al-Mahdi-Haile Mariam meeting on the sidelines of the OAU conference did not produce a joint communique, it left the door open between the two countries and blocked the dramatic winds that shake the region. This is also what took place between Al-Mahdi and Garang. The two men presented proposals designed to hammer out a national reconciliation, but they could not reach a common viewpoint. This will eliminate bloody developments in the near future.

A member of the Sudanese delegation told WAKH that relations between the two countries are still engulfed by vagueness as a result of the activities of deposed President Ja'far Numayri. He indicated that the two countries are eager to surmount this situation so that this will snowball into a common undrstanding of a democratic and united Sudan. The source continued: We do not believe that Moscow will pressure Garang or Haile Mariam to end the crisis in southern Sudan but we believe this issue has become a regional one that goes beyond the south and reaches the Nile and the Red Sea countries. The Soviets realize this situation. This entitles them to play a greater role.

The source termed Al-Mahdi's visit to Moscow as a reconciliation between Moscow and Khartoum after a long separation that started in the mid-1970's. He added that the Soviets have always been friends of Sudan and that what took place during the Numayri era was an exception.

In this regard, the source indicated that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi carries requests for Soviet weapons with him and that he hopes his requests will be met, particularly with regard to spare parts for the Air Force which has almost been incapacitated due to the lack of spare parts. He added that his country is not currently considering signing a friendship pact with Moscow although this could result in terminating the country's most serious problem, which is the problem in the south.

Exports to Egypt Halted Pending Trade Review

EA101808 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *Al-Siyasah* has reported the Sudanese decision to halt exports to Egypt and the decision to review some elements of the trade protocol in the best interest of both countries. The director of the Export Development Directorate in the Ministry of Trade has said that the Egyptian Government ought to pay for Sudanese exports to Egypt in floating rather than fixed [hisabi] dollars. He also said that Egypt should double its total exports to Sudan in order to achieve a balance of trade.

Al-Siyasah said that the decision to halt Sudanese exports to Egypt is viewed as a freeze of the bilateral trade protocol until such time as it is reviewed and the loopholes in it closed.

Al-Mirghani Receives Gambian President

JN071454 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1421 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Aug (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani today received Gambian President Dawda Jawara, who is currently visiting the country. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations, as well as issues of mutual interest on the international, African, and Islamic levels.

The meeting was attended by the State Council members, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, and Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Joint Communique Issued

JN081301 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Aug (SUNA) — A joint communique was issued here yesterday on the official talks held between the Sudanese side led by State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani and Gambian President Dawda Jawara. Both sides agreed on diplomatic exchange between the two countries and on finding a formula for trade exchange to achieve cooperation between south and south and to reinforce cooperation among Africans.

Both sides also agreed on exchanging experts in various fields, particularly in agriculture, as well as to develop cultural relations. Regarding foreign relations, the two sides agreed to continue coordination in regional and international organizations, particularly in the OAU and ICO. The two sides affirmed the need to support the OAU so it may play its role in tackling African issues. On the Palestine question, the two sides agreed on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and on an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory occupied in 1967. Both sides affirmed the need to adhere to resolutions of the (word indistinct), OAU, and ICO summits.

They also reviewed the serious situation resulting from the South African regime's determination to continue the apartheid policy. In this respect, the two sides affirmed that the policy of condemnation and denunciation only is insufficient. They agreed on the need to (word indistinct) and besiege the racist regime. They also urged the international community to put more pressure on the racist regime in South Africa to force it to relinquish aggressive policies. The two sides called for an immediate application of Security Council Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of South African forces. The Sudanese and Gambian sides expressed regret over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. They appealed to the two parties to end the war in the interest of Islam. They also affirmed the need for the good-offices committee to continue its efforts to stop the bloodshed of Muslims.

President, Delegation Depart

EA091511 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] President Dawda Jawara of the Republic of Gambia left the country at 0600 this morning. [passage omitted] The Gambian president and his delegation arrived in the country last Wednesday. He held talks with state officials and met the president and members of the head of States Council, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the speaker of the Constituent Assembly. [passage omitted] The following was announced in a statement at the end of the Gambian president's visit. Concerning bilateral relations, the two sides agreed on the need for serious efforts to cement them and promote them toward wider horizons. Agreement was reached on a diplomatic exchange between the two countries and on making efforts to find a formula for a trade exchange in fulfillment of the principle of South-South cooperation.

Garang Interviewed on Meeting With Al-Mahdi

JN081037 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 6 Aug 86 p 15

["Text" of interview with Colonel John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, by *Al-Ittihad* correspondent Al-Fatih al-Tijani in an "Addis Ababa hotel" following Garang's meeting with Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in Addis Ababa — date not given]

[Text] [Al-Tijani] The last meeting we had with you was in March. Do you think important developments have occurred in Sudan on political and military levels during these months? Has there been any change within your movement?

[Garang] Yes, much has occurred. When we met last March, the government was a transitional one of a military nature led by General Siwar al-Dhdhab. Our evaluation of this government at that time was that it was an extension of the Numayri regime. Today the government is a coalition between Al-Ummah and the Democratic Unionsit Party. Therefore, there is a profound political change, at least regarding the government's form.

Moreover, the Koka Dam meeting took place after last March in which the National Alliance for the Salvation of Sudan and our movement participated. About 50 delegates from both sides attended. We reached an agreement we named the Koka Dam declaration. We reached agreement on many points. The points on which we did not agree were postponed for further discussion. I believe the Koka Dam declaration has now become the basis for the peace process. The Al-Ummah Party also asked to meet with us and delegated its Politburo member, Dr Hamid Baqqadi. I also held a meeting with Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in which a number of officials from both sides participated.

The coalition government came about through the elections. In the Koka Dam meeting we advised that the elections be postponed until after the constitutional conference is held because our movement would be isolated by these elections. After the elections, and regardless of the resulting government, it would be difficult to absorb our movement into the democratic process. As I have said, the government's invitation to us to participate after the elections is an undermocratic practice and our participation will be opportunistic since we have no seats in parliament.

[Al-Tijani] Do these changes have any effect on the movement's position?

[Garang] Our stand will always remain unchanged. We call for a unified Sudan, a secular, democratic country ensuring freedoms and human rights, irrespective of the Sudanese people's racial, tribal, religious, or sectarian affiliations. We endeavor to hold a dialogue to realize this objective. The changes I have outlined do not alter our basic position.

[Al-Tijani] Can we describe your meeting with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi as successful, that it is a step toward peace?

[Garang] The meeting may have been a step in the right direction. We met for about 10 hours and discussed everything. I can say it was successful because at least we met, which is in itself a success. The leader of the outlaws' army, as they call us, met with the Al-Ummah Party leader, who is also the prime minister and minister of defense. We were also able to exchange views so we could understand one another and avoid any distortions of our views. When adversaries meet face to face, it is possible to explain viewpoints clearly. We also issued a joint statement asserting that despite differences over interpretations of the Koka Dam declaration, the two sides agree to continue the peace process within the framework of this declaration.

[Al-Tijani] In what kind of atmosphere were your discussions held? Were they cordial or stormy discussions?

[Garang] Our discussions were extremely frank. There was no animosity because we talked as civilized people. The Sudanese are amiable by nature. Despite their various views, the Sudanese harbor respect for one another.

[Al-Tijani] One of the main points of difference was the abrogation of the September laws. Al-Mahdi has taken important steps in this direction and said he intends to abrogate them. He also said religious laws will not be enacted. Do you not think this is the maximum Al-Mahdi can offer? Why do you continue to clamor about this problem?

[Garang] I have mentioned our position is to seek peace within the Koka Dam declaration framework. In that declaration, we agreed on six points, among which are the Shari'ah laws and discussing all of Sudan's problems and not only the problem of the south. We listed these topics for discussion by the constitutional conference. Among these are the Shari'ah laws, relations between religion and politics, and economic problems. According to Al-Mahdi's statement to the Constituent Assembly, Sudan's debts amount to $13.3 billion. The interest equals 210 percent of our exports. There are also problems in our external relations.

As for our stand on Shari'ah laws, we told Al-Mahdi: If you cancel the Shari'ah laws and replace them with other laws of a religious nature, nothing will change because it is not an issue of names. You must clearly return to the pre-September 1983 laws. We are now waiting to see what Al-Mahdi will do in this regard.

[Al-Tijani] What about other differences?

[Garang] There is the joint defense agreement with Egypt and the defense protocol with Libya. We believe the two are identical regardless of the names. Al-Mahdi said he had announced he would abrogate the defense treaty with Egypt and that there is no defense treaty with Libya. But we are certain such a treaty exists because Libyan planes bombed our positions. We expressed to Al-Mahdi our happiness that he decided to cancel the treaty with Egypt and we are awaiting implementation of the decision.

As for the rest of the six points, I mentioned we agreed on the first point concerning discussing all of Sudan's problems. We agreed that lifting the emergency is linked to a cease-fire. These two points are included in the Koka Dam declaration. The fourth point is the defense treaties with Egypt and Libya and the fifth is on the Shari'ah laws, which he promised to abrogate. The sixth point is the adoption of the 1956 Constitution which was amended in 1964. Long discussions took place on this point with Al-Mahdi discussing the 1985, that is, the Transitional Constitution. He said it was possible to introduce many amendments to this Constitution and make it identical to the 1956 Constitution. We said this does not conform to the Koka Dam declaration, which was signed by the Al-Ummah Party. It is also a complicated, unnecessary measure. It is easier to return to the 1956 Constitution instead of amending it again and again.

[Al-Tijani] Can we say now that differences are revolving around the Shari'ah laws, that the other five points can be agreed upon because differences over them are not great?

[Garang] The point on which there was complete agreement was that concerning Sudanese problems in general. The other points are also somewhat complicated, especially where Al-Mahdi is concerned. For example, concerning lifting the state of emergency, Al-Mahdi said he will lift it when conditions which led to its imposition have been removed. This is like the story of what came first, the chicken or the egg? The condition that led to the imposition of the emergency is the war itself, which we are trying to stop. I do not believe it is possible to cease fire under the state of emergency.

As for the defense treaties, we have talked about them. We have also talked about the 1956 Constitution and the views of both sides. I do not believe the problem lies only with the Shari'ah laws. The important thing is to implement what has been agreed on. Al-Mahdi's political base is the parliament, despite its being partial since there were no elections in 37 southern constituences. Moreover, political forces like our movement did not take part in them. However, this is the reality. Al-Mahdi's decisions have to pass through the parliament. Can he do that? Can he convince his party, which has 99 seats in parliament, and convince his allies in the coalition of the need to lift the emergency, abrogate the Shari'ah laws, and return to the 1956 Constitution?

In my opinion, these are the difficulties Al-Mahdi is facing. The Democratic Unionists have 64 seats and the Islamic National Front has 61 seats. If he can win 10 parliament members, he could form a new coalition within a new scenario. Politically, Al-Mahdi's position is not firm enough to enable him to make final decisions. Intentions may be good, but the implementation is difficult. In any case we will wait to see what he can do. The ball now is in his court and he has all the chips in his hands. The only thing we have from the Koka Dam declaration is the cease-fire. When Al-Mahdi carries out his promises we will immediately cease fire.

[Al-Tijani] Since you appreciate Al-Mahdi's difficulties and after his meeting with you and the steps he said he would take and the steps he has already taken to prepare the atmosphere for holding the constitutional conference, do you not think you are required to take a step forward and help him overcome these difficulties?

[Garang] We are prepared to help Al-Mahdi. I mean that most of the Sudanese people want peace now. If Al-Mahdi implements what he promised and applies the Koka Dam declaration without hesitation, we will immediately and on the same day announce a cease-fire. This will greatly help Al-Mahdi because it will preempt moves by others.

[Al-Tijani] Recently your forces mounted operations around Juba. What is the strategic military value of these operations?

[Garang] Juba is a large, heavily populated city. An attack on it is unacceptable because it would lead to many casualties. Our soruces in Khartoum and in the Ministry of Defense itself told us there was a plan to transfer large forces to Juba by C-130 transport planes provided by a certain state. The airlift was supposed to start on 18 July. Meanwhile, the government asked international assistance organizations to begin an airlift of foodstuffs from Kampala to Juba. This airlift of foodstuffs would be a cover for transferring forces. These forces were supposed to mount a large-scale attack on our forces on three axes: the Juba-Uganda axis, the Juba-Kenya axis, and the Bor-Malakal axis.

Therefore, we had to defend ourselves by preventing these forces from getting there. As for foodstuffs, we have a relief agency through which we have asked international agencies to extend food assistance to our people in the areas under our control. We will also agree to the passage of food supplies through areas under government control, even through the areas where we have forces, if we ascertain that the supplies are really destined for those who need them and provided they are transported by civilian not military personnel.

These are the reasons for the presence of our forces around the city of Juba. Naturally, they are different from the government's reasons which noted a tribal confrontation between our forces and those of the Mandari tribe. We carried out a tactical measure to prevent the transporting of the forces via air and we will continue to prevent this. Our forces are still near Juba. Recently, we downed a military plane that tried to land at Juba airport.

[Al-Tijani] There have been reports on your occupation of Juba airport. Are they true?

[Garang] We occupied Juba airport for 30 hours on 22 and 23 July. We took control of it again on 26 July. Currently, the airport is within the range of our artillery.

[Al-Tijani] During his news conference I asked Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi his opinion of the point that was deferred in the Koka Dam declaration on the government's pledge to resign after the constitutional conference. Al-Sadiq said no agreement has been reached on that point, and that as difficult as it is, it can be discussed at the constitutional conference. He also said that a formula can be found to accomodate the movement in the democratic process. What is your opinion?

[Garang] It is true that the handling of this point was deferred without an agreement being reached on it. However, we insist on it for logical and practical reasons. In Koka Dam we argued that in the absence of basic agreements it would be a mistake to hold elections because they would be partial — which they were. It would also be difficult to absorb the movement afterwards — something we are not after but we are seeking a share in the decisionmaking. After we reach an agreement at the constitutional conference, we believe it is logical that the agreement be enforced by a provisional national government agreed upon by the conference. Then general elections can be held with the movement's participation in order to elect a parliament in which all Sudanese political forces are represented.

[Al-Tijani] Will you participate in the provisional government you are calling for?

[Garang] We certainly will.

[Al-Tijani] In the event an agreement is reached at the constitutional conference, what would be the fate of your forces?

[Garang] This question should be directed to Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the Sudanese Army. Currently we are an army which controls a substantial portion of the countryside of southern Sudan, and we are running these areas. We also maintain a presence in southern Kurdufan and south of the Blue Nile. Our army includes men from the Nuba mountains and the Ingessana area. Our army should not to be ignored or underestimated. There are two armies in Sudan today: the state army and ours. We make no pretense to a capacity to absorb the state army and we hope the other side entertains no hopes to absorb us, because this attitude will not promote peace. Naturally, there cannot possibly be two armies or governments in one country. Therefore, we envisage a merger of the two armies. In 1973 peace was attained through the absorption of Anya Nya-II into the Armed Forces. I do not think this is possible now because it will not achieve peace. The only possible option is a merger.

[Al-Tijani] Practically speaking, how can a merger be achieved?

[Garang] It is a truly complex issue and I cannot answer the question offhand. Military experts on both sides may work out the details. It is most important to agree on principles. Technical details need further investigation.

[Al-Tijani] Dr Hasan al-Turabi, leader of the Islamic National Front, has already met with some members of your movement in London. Has that meeting produced any definite results?

[Garang] In principle we are ready for dialogue with all influential political forces in our country even though we largely disagree with them. However, we cannot reject dialogue with any side. If the Islamic Front or the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP] seeks a dialogue with us, we will be ready to do so. Before the elections, DUP sponsor Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani sent me a letter offering an alliance with them. However, the dialogue did not continue after the elections. Our talks with Dr al-Turabi do not go beyond the framework of our concept of a dialogue with all political forces. This was because the Islamic Front has 51 seats in the Parliament as well as followers in the street, and it is useful for us to become acquainted with its ideas and assesment of Sudan's problems.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Signs Decree on Public Appointments

LD100915 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0630 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba has signed decrees covering new nominations, which concern in particular granting Mr Mohamed Skhiri, the governor of the central bank, the rank of minister; and granting the rank of secretary of state to Mr Mohamed 'Ali (Belaymani), the chairman of Tunis Municipal Council; in addition to decrees commissioning the new governors of Ben Arous, Sousse, Siliana, [name indistinct], Sidi-Bouzid, and Tozeur, and a new governor of the central department of the Interior Ministry. [passage omitted]

Mzali's Son Charged With Mismanagement

NC101910 Paris AFP in English 1857 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, Aug 10 (AFP) — Mokhtar Mzali, son of ousted Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, has been formally charged with mismanagement during his tenure as director of a state-run dairy production firm, the government newspaper *La Presse* said Sunday.

The newspaper, which gave no source for its report, said Mr. Mzali and a number of his assistants at the Tunisian Dairy Industries Company (STIL) faced charges of criminal mismanagement.

It said their arrest was part of President Habib Bourguiba's campaign to clean up industry and to "enforce scrupulously moral values by upholding integrity and uprightness in order to safeguard the nation's achievements."

Observers said the reported charges appeared to be a renewal of the campaign to discredit the former prime minister, removed in July from his twin posts of head of government and secretary general of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD).

Virtually all supporters of the ousted prime minister holding senior positions in government or regional administration have also been replaced in recent months.

There was no comment from government officials on the reported charges against Mokhtar Mzali, who was recently removed from his post as head of the dairy firm.

An official government statement on Saturday curtly announced only that President Bourguiba had appointed new senior management officials to the STIL and two other state-run companies linked to it.

The president on Saturday also announced a major shake-upamong regional governors three days after making sweeping changes at the head of the national news agency *Tunis Afrique Presse* and state-run radio and television.

Prime Minister Discusses Ties With Moroccan Envoy

LD081858 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Today at noon at the government palace in Kasba, Prime Minister Rachid Sfar received Abbas al-Fassi, Moroccan ambassador to Tunisia. They discussed the development of bilateral cooperation and the necessary means to consolidate and increase it.

The prime minister reviewed with the Moroccan ambassador long-term joint action to build a (?solid) economic Maghreb based on integration, cooperation, joint projects, and free commercial exchange, which progresses on firm solid bases to benefit all the peoples of the Maghreb countries.

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan 'Ministry' Criticizes Hassan News Conference

LD091931 Algiers APS in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The Liberated Territories, 9 Aug (APS) — After the news conference which was held by the king of Morocco last Thursday for Arab media, the Saharan Ministry of Information issued a statement which stated that Hassan II has addressed severe insults to the Arab nation, "the nation which was despised in its present and past."

The statement pointed out that the king of Morocco pays attention to Zionist enemy proposals and their credibility, "while the Arabs expect him to apply self-criticism."

The Saharan statement added that Hassan II explained everything except the real reasons why he met Shim'on Peres, i.e. selling the Arab cause for financial loans and weapons from America and Israel in order to continue his colonial war against the Muslim Saharan Arab people.

The statement concluded that this news conference confirms information obtained by the Saharan Government about the Ifrane meeting, which shows that the Western Saharan war was the principal topic of the talks. In exchange for essential concessions concerning the Palestinian cause, more than 11 Israeli officers are currently in Morocco to discuss with Moroccan officers services which Israel could present to Hassan II for his aggressive war against the SDAR.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives New USSR Ambassador

EA091810 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, today received the letter of appointment of the Soviet ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia, and bade farewell to three ambassadors who are returning home after completing their tour of duty.

In a ceremony at the National Palace, the Soviet ambassador, Comrade Valentin Ivanov Dimitriyev, presented his credentials to the comrade secretary general. He [not further identified] also bade farewell to Comrade Hocine Mesloub, the Algerian ambassador; Mr [name indistinct], the Canadian ambassador; and Comrade (Nur Mohammad Karami) the ambassador from Afghanistan.

In a speech on the occasion, Comrade Valentin Dimitriyev assured our comrade revolutionary leader that he will make all possible efforts to further strengthen the friendship and relations between the two countries during his stay in revolutionary Ethiopia as the representative of his party and government, and will also make all efforts to contribute to the common interests and aspirations of the two countries.

The outgoing ambassadors also spoke, saying that the period they spent in revolutionary Ethiopia during their tour of duty gave them a good understanding of the country's development activities and the real situation in the country. They also noted the support they received in their work in strengthening relations between Ethiopia and their respective countries.

The comrade secretary general pointed out the mission and role of the ambassadors and the important (?responsibilities) they have in the common efforts for peace and progress. Present on the occasion were Comrade Tibebu Bekele, deputy foreign minister, and various heads of ministries.

KENYA

President Moi Pledges Action Over Bank Failures

EA091945 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that all those responsible for the sinking of millions of shillings in failing financial institutions will be relentlessly pursued and appropriate punishment meted out. He said that the shoddy activities of such people will be publicly exposed, and that they will be tracked down until justice is done and seen to be done. The president told those responsible for the collapse of local financial institutions that if their aim was to shake up the economy, they will be shaken instead. President Moi was speaking at a Mammoth Kanu membership recruitment meeting at Eldama Ravine in Baringo District. [passage omitted]

President Moi said he has rejected the idea of putting the ailing banks under receivership since such a move would not stop the directors of those institutions from continuing to exploit wananchi [citizens]. Noting the Kanu manifesto pledge to fight poverty among other things, the president said these could not be done by sinking millions of money belonging to Wananchi in collapsing monetary institutions. He added that people who were causing the collapse of locally owned banks were making Africans to be ridiculed because of their excessive malpractices. President Moi said it was pathetic that while he was cleaning the mess in land buying companies, the same people who had swindled millions of shillings had shifted their exploitation of wananchi to financial institutions.

The president, who has also appointed a special investment committee under the chairmanship of the minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, told the sacked directors of the collapsing banks and finance houses to cooperate with the new committee in recovering depositors' money or they will face the music. He said those entrusted with safeguarding money belonging to Wananchi must live up to their expectations and not to convert public money to their use.

President Moi observed that if any public servant wanted security for his children he must be of impeccable and upright character, especially in dealing with public funds. All crooks in the public sector will be unmasked he added. He said those people responsible for the running of government agencies like the National Social Security Fund, NSSF, will be requested to explain where they got authority to deposit public money in collapsing financial institutions.

President Moi further said that all big people who have been dodging with massive loans from institutions like the AFC, [Agricultural Finance Cooperation] have to repay them forthwith, saying no one had immunity as far as such loans were concerned. He noted that such people would be followed even if it means auctioning all their property, adding that in the past only ordinary people have been followed to pay AFC loans. [passage omitted]

The president noted that he was losing patience with people who are not fully committed to the country, saying that there were many young people who were ready to serve the nation faithfully. [passage omitted]

TANZANIA

PRC's Chen Muhua Arrives, Pledges Railway Aid

EA092228 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The PRC today pledged to continue supporting the Tanzania-Zambia railway line to serve other southern African countries in the event of Pretoria's economic blockade of its neighboring states. Chinese State Counsellor Madame Chen Muhua told reporters on arrival in Dar es Salaam that her country was ready to provide the railway line with expertise, spare parts, and training. Madame Chen, who flies to Lusaka, Zambia, to attend the 10th anniversary of the railway line on Tuesday, said the PRC would continue to make the railway line an important communication tool in southern Africa for smooth operations in its neighboring states. She expressed the hope that the already good relations between the PRC, Tanzania, and Zambia would continue to be strengthened for the benefit of their governments and the people. [words indistinct].

Further on Visit

EA102217 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1700 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] In Dar es Salaam, PRC Vice Premier Chen Muhua [title as heard] reiterated her country's policy of promoting the cordial bilateral relations with Tanzania. Chen said her country is eager to promote bilateral cooperation on economic and technical matters. She added that the current bilateral cooperation in the economic and technical fields is an excellent example of cooperation between developing countries. The PRC vice premier will tomorrow tour the Urafiki textile factory and the agricultural machinery factory, Kizaku, both of which were built with Chinese Government aid. She is also expected to meet President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and the prime minister and first vice president, Ndugu Warioba, before leaving for Zambia on Tuesday where she will attend celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the Tanzania-Zambia railway, Tazara.

UGANDA

Commission Formed To Probe Agricultural Corruption

EA081057 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The minister of agriculture and forestry, Mr Robert Kitariko, has appointed a commission of inquiry to look into corrption and financial mismanagement in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and its parastatal bodies, namely, Uganda Tea Authority, Uganda Tea Growers Cooperation, Kira Sawmills and Plywood Limited, Kibimba Rice Scheme Limited, Agriculture Enterprise Limited, and the National Sugar Works, Kinyara. [passage omitted]

The commission will, without limiting itself to generality of the foregoing, also enquire into:

A) the manner in which contracts for and on behalf of the ministry and parastatal bodies may have been entered into;

B) the manner in which tenders for the provision of services, [word indistinct] and supply of any goods, articles and other materials or substances to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and its parastatals may have been procured, supplied, and accepted;

C) the manner in which the ministry and parastatal body employees and/or board members may have managed, expended, or used public funds and property under their control;

D) the manner by which the ministry and/or parastatal body employees and board members acquired huge assets, disproportionate to their normal lawful sources of income;

E) any other matter connected with or incidental to any corrupt transaction or practice by the ministry or parastatal body employees or board members in the discharge of their duties;

F) the methods and criteria adopted for the selection and appointment of staff at all levels and conditions of service of staff including discipline, avenues of promotion, housing, and other benefits within the ministry and parastatal body;

G) the possible commission of an offence by any person under provisions of Section 1, 3 or 4 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1970. The commission will, in addition to the above, also determine whether the ministry over the period was given enough assurances to carry out its functions and recommend future finding and support commensurate with the duties charged to it, status and (?role) given to the ministry by the government.

The members of the public are invited to submit written memoranda in relation to the terms of reference of the commission to joint secretaries to the commission, preferably by hand. [passage omitted]

NRM's Kigongo Opens Resistance Committees Seminar

EA081326 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The vice president of the National Resistance Movement [NRM], Haji Musa Kigongo, has reiterated the war of resistance committees in ensuring democracy, peace, and development in the country.

Opening a seminar of members of resistance committees in Kawempe sub-county near Kampala, Haji Kigongo stressed that resistance committees are a foundation of administration in Uganda today. He was glad to note that resistance committees had become very prominent and important in the distribution of essential commodities in the country. He stressed that resistance councils are non-political because the NRM rejects partisan tendencies. [passage omitted]

Visiting ASEAN Official Voices Support for Sanctions

EA082153 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Association of South East Asian Countries has reaffirmed its total support with African states on the question of economic sanctions against racist South Africa. The visiting director of political affairs of ASEAN, Mr (Lim Job Seng), declared this when he met the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi, at his office in Kampala today. Mr (Seng) said that it is only economic sanctions that can peacefully dismantle the racist regime in South Africa. [passage omitted]

The delegation is expected to leave Uganda for Somalia on Sunday. [passage omitted]

CAMEROON

ECCAS Ministerial Meeting Ends in Yaounde 7 Aug

AB072250 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The meeting of ministers of the Economic Community of Central African States, ECCAS, has just ended at the Congress Palace in Yaounde. The meeting, which was opened yesterday, had two objectives: to find suitable solutions to the problems facing the community, and then to prepare the dossier to be submitted to the next conference of heads of state and government of the community.

From the communique issued at the end of the deliberations, it was revealed that the Council of Ministers felt the need to make amendments in the budget consisting of allocating money under the various subdivisions to enable the secretariat general to meet its commitments; and asked President Paul Biya, the current chairman of the community, to authorize the secretary general to operate such allocations.

Concerning cooperation between the ECCAS and international organizations, the council asked the secretariat general to direct such cooperation solely on priority sectors defined by the conference of heads of state and government.

Finally, concerning the draft proposals on the status of personnel of the community, the council gave directives for the continuation of the studies in order to meet the council's approval at its next meeting.

Closing the session, the Cameroonian minister of trade and industry, Edouard Nomo Ongolo, expressed the wish that the secretariat general of the community would be able to include in its working method objectivity, dialogue, and the tolerance. [passage omitted]

SWAPO's Sam Nujoma Continues Brazzaville Visit

Calls for More Material Aid

AB081101 Dakar PANA in French 0900 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Sam Nujoma, the chairman of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, called on African countries to intensify their material aid to his liberation movement struggling for the independence of Namibia.

During discussions on Thursday in Brazzaville with militants of the Congolese Labor Party, the chairman of the SWAPO pointed out that his movement needed amunition and all other kind of aid to fight South Africa which he called "an extension of capitalist Europe."

The situation in Namibia is explosive, he further said, and added that despite the aid the United States, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany grant it, South Africa "will be defeated in Namibia." He condemned these three countries for rejecting the mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime, specifying that this attitude comes from their desire to continue to exploit the mineral resources of Namibia.

The chairman of SWAPO also denounced the link the South African administration has established between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of the international Cuban troops from Angola. "Angola is a sovereign state, free to sign defense agreements with any country of its choice," he added. He denounced the aid granted by the United States and South Africa to the "bandits" of the UNITA movement. [passage omitted]

Meets Sassou-Nguesso, Departs

AB081105 Dakar PANA in French 0923 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 8 Aug (ACI/PANA) — SWAPO Chairman Sam Nujoma on Thursday in Brazzaville expressed the hope that Namibia will gain independence during Colonel Sassou-Nguesso's tenure as OAU chairman. "We are very proud that President Denis Sassou-Nguesso is heading the OAU and hope that Namibia will be free during his term of office as OAU chairman," stated the SWAPO chairman during talks with militants of the Congolese Labor Party. He said he was grateful to the Congolese people for their assistance to the struggle in Namibia which is illegally occupied by the racist Pretoria regime.

Tribute was paid to Major Marien Ngouabi, the Congolese head of state for the period 1969 to 1977 for his support for Angola's liberation. This liberation of the Angolan territory from the yoke of the Portuguese colonial masters has made it possible for Angola to help the SWAPO freedom fighters now fighting against racist South African troops operating in Namibia.

The SWAPO chairman, who arrived in Brazzaville on Wednesday on a 48-hour visit to Congo, held talks with current OAU chairman, Colonel Sassou-Nguesso.

He left the Congolese capital on Thursday for Luanda, (Angola).

ZAIRE

Further Reportage on Visit by Egypt's Butrus Ghali

Received by Secretary of State Nyima

AB072224 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1625 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Aug (AZAP) — Relations between Kinshasa and Cairo were at the center of the discussions that Citizen Mobuto Nyima, secretary of state for international cooperation and foreign trade, held on Thursday with Dr Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, who has been visiting Zaire since Tuesday within the framework of the third session of the Zaire-Egypt joint commission.

At the end of the discussion, Dr Butrus Ghali told the press that his call on Citizen Mobutu Nyima falls within the framework of the continuation of the normal concertations aimed at strengthening the cooperation existing between the two countries, in conformity with the recommendations of the Lagos Plan.

Concerning the reprisals envisaged by Pretoria against Zambia and Zimbabwe, — countries which supported economic sanctions against South Africa at the recent Commonwealth meeting held in London for the dismantling of apartheid — the Egyptian statesman stated that Zaire and his country support the Frontline countries in thwarting Pretoria's actions with a view to mainly combating racism and fighting for Namibia's national sovereignty.

He also stated that, apart from the message he brought for President Mobutu Sese Seko, he is also bearer of other messages from President Mubarak which will be delivered successively to his counterparts of Congo, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, and of CAR, Andre Kolingba. These messages, he pointed out, regard the deliberations of the Congo-Egypt and Egypt-CAR joint commissions. Earlier, Citizen Mobutu Myima and Butrus Ghali expressed satisfaction with the excellent relations of cooperation existing between Zaire and Egypt, which they added, should serve as an example in the region and the subregion. In addition to their joint commission, Kinshasa and Cairo have another instrument for consultation — the Undugu Group — of which they are members.

Received by Kengo wa Dondo

AB082158 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1340 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Aug (AZAP) — The first state commissioner, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, on Friday in his office, received in audience Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, who delivered a message from President Husni Mubarak to him for the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

The first state commissioner and his guest, on this occasion, held constructive and positive discussions on the excellent relations existing between Cairo and Kinshasa, and on the importance of economic, commercial, and cultural cooperation between Zaire and Egypt. They reviewed the major international problems, particularly the next nonaligned countries' conference scheduled for this month in Harare (Zimbabwe). The coordinator of the party-state's executive and the Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, in this regard, stressed the importance of better coordination between the Zairian and Egyptian diplomacies to ensure the success of the Harare conference.

Citizen Kengo wa Dondo and Dr Butrus Ghali also discussed the problem of mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa and that of the consequences of the retaliatory measures that South Africa would take against the Frontline countries. To this effect, the first state commissioner examined with his guest how to help the Frontline countries maintain the pressure for sanctions against South Africa, and how to sensitize the international public on the importance of the fight against racial discrimination and apartheid. They also assessed the importance of the recent OAU summit held in Addis Ababa.

Outside the deliberations of the conference, Butrus Ghali recalled, President Mubarak had received the first state commissioner with whom he had held discussions on issues relating to Zaire and Egypt. Speaking of the current delibrations of the Zaire-Egypt Joint Commission, the Egyptian minister pointed out the fraternal and cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding in which they are taking place thanks to, he stressed, the two partners's political will for reviving the relations existing between the two countries.

A joint communique will be signed on Saturday in Kinshasa within the framework of the strengthening of the cordial relations existing between Cairo and Kinshasa.

The Egyptian minister of state was led to the first state commissioner's office by Mustafa Fahmi, Egypt's ambassador to Zaire. The secretary of state for foreign affairs, Citizen Kabala Kiseka Seka, attended the audience.

Holds News Conference

NC081500 Cairo MENA in English 1435 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, Aug 8 — MENA — Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali welcomed today the sage resolution by the Government of Zaire to resume its membership in the Organisation of African Unity.

At a press conference held here today, Dr. Ghali hailed the progress achieved by the Egyptian-Zairian committee set up to boost economic, technical and economic cooperation between the two countries.

He further said that Egypt appreciates the support of Zaire for the legitimate resistance of the Palestinian people, including its right to set up their state under the leadership of the PLO.

Dr. Ghali further said that cooperation between the two countries aims at promoting peace and security in Africa, adding that coordination between the two countries helps Africa to overcome the racist regime in South Africa.

Ghali is currently on a visit to Zaire within the context of an African tour that includes Congo and Central Africa as well.

Leaves Kinshasa for Brazzaville

NC091710 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1647 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Aug (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Kinshasa for Brazzaville today on a visit to the Congo as part of his African tour, which he began in Zaire. He will also visit the Central African Republic.

During his visit to the Congo, Dr Ghali will deliver a message from President Husni Mubarak to Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congo and current OAU chairman.

GHANA

Government Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

AB082018 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The PNDC has announced the following changes in the designation of ministries and the assignment of portfolios: The Ministry of Culture and Tourism has been abolished. Responsibility for culture has been transferred from the Ministry of Education and Tourism to the Ministry of Trade. [sentence as heard] Dr Mohamed Ben Abdallah has been appointed secretary for education and culture. Mrs Esi Sutherland Addy, also moves to the Ministry of Education and Culture as additional deputy secretary.

Mr K. Acquah-Harrison, secretary for local government and rural development, becomes regional secretary, Eastern Region, in place of Mr Daniel O. Agyekum, who has been appointed ambassador designate.

Miss Joyce Aryee takes over as secretary for local government and rural development.

Mr D.S. Boateng has been appointed deputy secretary, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare to take over from Mr T.K. Owusu. Mr Boateng retains his present post of principal of the Labor College to avoid any interruption of the current educational program of the college, which is responsible for labor matters, while a second deputy secretary soon to be appointed will be with the social welfare of the ministry.

Dr Don Arthur of the PNDC Secretariat becomes PNDC secretary in charge of the state committee for economic cooperation.

(Mrs Zakaria Ali), deputy secretary of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, has been appointed executive secretary of the National Council for Women and Development, with the status of a secretary of state.

Iran's Velayati Continues Visit to Accra

Meets With Command Council Members

LD082057 Tehran IRNA in English 1827 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tehran, Aug 8, IRNA — In a meeting with members of Ghana's command council Chi Kata in Accra Friday Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati criticized the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) for having fallen short of adopting a fair stance on the Iraqi-imposed war the foreign minister said that NAM should clearly name the aggressor party in the Iraqi-imposed war.

Velayati, currently visiting Accra on the fifth leg of his eight-nation tour of African countries, said that the Islamic Republic of Iran pursues a policy of neither East nor West and that it attaches importance to NAM.

The foreign minister called for the talks on the Third World economic problems especially their foreign debts and for discussion of ways to bring additional pressure the apartheid regime of South Africa in the forthcoming NAM summit due to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, next month.

The Afghan and Palestinian issues are among other topics to be discussed in the summit, Velayati said, noting that the withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan is the only solution to that issue.

In response, the Ghanaian official expressed thanks to the Islamic government for having severed relations with the South African apartheid regime.

The official also stressed the need to find a quick solution to the issue of apartheid in South Africa, a clear reference to the recent massacres of black people in that country.

The two sides also discussed Iran's cooperation with Ghana in the fields of oil exploration and health as well as Iran's participation in Ghana's international fair. They expressed hope that Tehran-Accra ties would further expand.

Conveys Message to Rawlings

NC090536 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, our country's foreign minister, Mr Velayati, who is in Ghana at the head of a delegation, has held a meeting the Ghanaian president, Mr Rawlings. During the session, Mr Velayati delivered a written message from President Khamene'i, and highlighted the expansion of political, international, and economic cooperation between Iran and Ghana. He also examined the question of nonalignment, and the problems facing the Third World, with emphasis on Africa.

While referring to the long-standing relations between the two countries and the latest developments in this regard following the victorious revolutions in both states, the Ghanaian president discussed Africa's political and economic problems, and the pressures exerted on the continent by the oppressive powers. He declared: We have abundant resources, but the oppressive powers are blackmailing us due to our need for assistance. We will continue to resist, and we are optimistic that these states will eliminate their need for aid through South-South cooperation.

Mr Rawlings then alluded to Iraq's war with Iran and, while stressing the fact that Iraq had begun the conflict, said: Iraq attacked your country and used chemical weapons, but your people resisted and you have emerged victorious. I sincerely congratulate you for your resistance to all forms of coercion. The bold determination and resolve of your people is commendable, and I wish we had even a fraction of it here. Perhaps it is time for you to take the battle to final victory, which would benefit us as well.

Our foreign minister also met Mr J.S. Annan, a member of the ruling council. Mr Velayati spoke about the upcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, the preliminary details, and the important issues to be taken up there. He touched on apartheid in South Africa, noting: We stopped the supply of oil to South Africa at the beginning of the Islamic Revolution, and severed all ties forged with Pretoria by the previous regime. He added: We pay special attention to African countries, and have political relations with 26 of them.

In response to the sentiments expressed by our country's foreign minister, Mr Annan reviewed the positions shared by Iran and Ghana, explaining: Victory and struggle in South Africa are aimed at the liberation of the entire African Continent. In my view, the elimination of apartheid or racial discrimination has top priority both for the Nonaligned Movement and for all of us in general. Everything else is secondary. The Harare session must play a pioneering role in terms of assistance to Africa's fighters. Mr Annan then elaborated on relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Ghana, and expressed hope that he would be able to visit Iran on a suitable occasion.

Departs After 'Very Useful' Talks

AB091818 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The Iranian delegation led by the foreign secretary, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, left Accra this morning for Freetown, Sierra Leone, after a 3-day visit to Ghana.

In a statement read at the airport, the director of the Iranian International Bureau Mr (S. Naseri), hinted that Ghana and Iran will soon sign a trade agreement. To this end, the two countries will exchange visits to assess the possibility of establishing fruitful economic cooperation. Mr (Naseri) described the talks the Iranian delegation had with Ghanaian government officials as very useful. He said the two sides exchanged views on matters of common interest, especially on bilateral and economic matters, the Nonaligned Movement, regional and international issues. Mr (Naseri) noted that Ghana and Iran share similar views on many major international issues and expressed the need to cooperate and coordinate their actions in all international fora including the United Nations, UNCTAD, and other UN agencies.

On the forthcoming eigthth nonaligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, the two countries agreed that in view of intensified action against the racist South African regime, the situation in South Africa should top the agenda for the summit.

The statement noted that the movement is consistently struggling for the emancipation of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Carribean, and other parts of the world. As such, the ideals of genuine nonalignment should be emphasized among member states and efforts made to extend such ideals to others.

On the general situation in southern Africa, Ghana and Iran condemned the intensified reign of terror by the minority regime in Pretoria against the Africans. He expressed their conviction that the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime will hasten the elimination of apartheid from South Africa. The two countries also condemned South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its wanton acts of destabilization against the Frontline States.

Ghana and Iran noted with satisfaction the existing level of cooperation between them and pledged to find ways of consolidating, expanding, and strengthening such relations.

During its stay, the Iranian delegation held talks with the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, PNDC members, Mr Justice D.F. Annan, Captain Kojo Tsikata, Mr P.V. Obeng, and the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah.

IVORY COAST

ROK Foreign Minister Arrives With Message

Signs Cooperation Agreement

AB082146 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The ROK foreign minister arrived in Abidjan for a 2-day visit to our country. Yi Won-kyong is bearer of a message from the ROK president to President Houphouet-Boigny. Shortly after his arrival, the ROK foreign minister held his first talks with our foreign minister, Simeon Ake. These talks ended with the signing of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between Ivory Coast and the ROK, thus demonstrating the goodwill of both countries to further strengthen their relations. Here, the ROK foreign minister outlines the contents of this agreement:

[Begin Yi recording in Korean fading into French translation] This agreement, which includes seven articles, is aimed at promoting the economic and technical cooperation between our two countries apart from the friendly relations which continue to be deepened. To this end, the agreement provides for the setting up of a joint commission charged with promoting investments, encouraging the exchange of technicians and technologies, and ensuring the implementation of this agreement. This agreement can further contribute to the strengthening of the bilateral and friendly relations.

It will be recalled that the ROK and the Republic of Ivory Coast have maintained age-old relations of cooperation in the medical, agricultural, and professional training areas. I am convinced that the signing of this new economic and technical cooperation agreement will surely open up a new chapter in our cooperation and new avenues for the development of these relations in other areas. [end recording]

Further on Agreements Signed

AB092255 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] ROK Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, who arrived in our country yesterday for a 2-day visit, was received this morning by our minister of commerce, Nicolas Douandi Angba. On the occasion, the two ministers signed a trade agreement. This is what the ROK foreign minister said after the agreement was signed:

[Begin Yi recording in Korean fading into French translation] During my visit to Ivory Coast, I had the opportunity to sign a number of important agreements, especially economic and technical cooperation agreements. Today, I signed a bilateral commercial agreement with the minister of trade. All these agreements are aimed at strengthening all the areas of our cooperation — not only in the technical and economic fields, but also in the area of trade between our two countries. Undoubtedly, they are the basic judicial instruments which can stimulate and encourage the initiatives of our respective private sectors so as to enable them to increase trade at their own leavel since this formula for cooperation seems to me the most appropriate.

On the other hand, I have come here to transmit to the wiseman of Africa — the wiseman of the entire African Continent — His Excellency President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the friendship and greetings of his colleague the ROK head of state, his excellency Chon Tu-hwan — the ROK president. First of all, by this gesture, I think of consolidating the personal friendship between the two heads of state and, above all, the friendship between our two peoples. [end recording]

As for Ivorian Commerce Minister Nicolas Kouandi Angba, he discussed the status of the trade relations existing between the ROK and our country, he said:

[Begin Angba recording] The present level of trade between Ivory Coast and the ROK is low because the total value of our trade is around 5 billion [CFA] francs. In addition, the level of trade shows a deficit for Ivory Coast. This is why we want to create the conditions which can enable Ivorians to have access to the ROK market. The trade agreement that we have just signed is one of these instruments. As we have said already, a trade agreement expresses the political will of the two governments — the governments of the countries concerned — to trade together. It is the duty of the economic operators to give essence to this framework. The economic operators, especially the Ivorians must, increase the number of business trips to the ROK. They must make known the Ivorian products. As you know, the Ivorian industrial textiles have attained an acceptable level. We must make this product known and it is the duty of the economic operators to be present at exhibitions and trade fairs in order to present these products so that the Koreans can know them and, as a result, appreciate and buy them. Before anything else, this is the important thing to do.

I would like to add that this agreement has come at the right moment. We have signed it with the ROK, and will do the same with other countries as well. We have done the same with other countries and we will multiply them. Why? Because, Ivory Coast has decided to liberalize its foreign trade. Since 1985, we have opened the Ivorian market to products of all origins.

On the other hand, it is left to Ivory Coast to prospect for and create the conditions that will enable it to export its products to all other countries. This will enable us not only to think in the terms of imbalance in commercial relations with other countries. In trade relations, it is possible to have a surplus trade balance with a country and at the same time — because it is possible — to have a deficit in the balance with another country. The most important thing is that the overall volume of your trade should present a surplus balance. On this issue, thanks to God, Ivory Coast has always recorded a surplus trade balance since independence and this surplus has always been on the increase. This is satisfactory. [end recording]

LIBERIA

National Security Agency Head Relieved of Post

AB082044 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The director of the National Security Agency, Sylvester Moses, has been relieved of his position by President Samuel K. Doe. According to LBS [Liberian Broadcasting System] news quoting an Executive Mansion release issued today, President Doe took the action for administrative reasons.

Meanwhile the president has directed Deputy Director Flomo Washington to serve as acting director until otherwise ordered.

MALI

Further on Visit by Burkinabe Defense Minister

Received by President Traore

AB081944 Bamako Domestic Service in French
500 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People], today received in audience Major Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani, the Burkinabe defense minister. [passage omitted]

After stressing the age-old ties between the two countries, Maj Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani conveyed to the head of state the brotherly greetings of Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso. President Moussa Traore recalled the blood relations existing between the Burkinabe and Mali peoples and reaffirmed the desire and the total preparedness of the Malian people, their party, and their government to help the Burkinabe revolution to attain its objectives of harmonious development, for the happiness of the brotherly people of Burkina. The head of state took the opportunity to state the need to do everything to eliminate any misunderstanding, to further consolidate the existing peaceful atmosphere, and to further develop the well-being of our brotherly people in solidarity. To this end, subregional organizations like the CEAO [West African Economic Community], the ICDSC [Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel], and the Liptako-Gourma Authority are useful instruments because they are solid bases for bilateral initiatives for economic integration, Gen Moussa Traore added. The head of state concluded by calling for a continued effort in order to triumph over the forces of division existing between the two peoples that share similar concerns for their development.

The audience took place in the presence of the minister of national defense, General Sekou Ly, Dr Ngolo Traore, permanent undersecretary at the Presidency, (Tilano Cisse), diplomatic adviser at the Presidency, and the press adviser, (Thomas Mathieu Kone). After the audience, the Burkinabe minister spoke to our reporter Zoumana Toure:

[Begin recording][Lingani] I have just been received by President Moussa Traore to whom I conveyed the greetings of the CNR chairman, President Sankara. I also expressed to him the feelings of friendship of our people toward the Malian people. I told President Moussa Traore of the total preparedness of President Sankara to do everything to further strengthen our relations. President Moussa Traore assured me of his own preparedness and I will convey this to President Sankara.

President Traore expressed the need for constant exchange of views. By doing so, misunderstanding and rumormongering will no longer exist between us. This is the report I am going to make to President Sankara.

[Toure] Mr Minister, there are geographical and historical ties as well as blood relations between Burkinabes and Malians. During this audience with President Traore, did you stress the need to deepen these relations despite rumors making mention of movement of troops, rumors that seem to create tension between the two peoples?

[Lingani] In fact, we spoke about this issue. Once again, we recalled the need for the Burkinabe and Malian peoples to understand themselves and to cooperate. As you just said, there are geographical and historical ties as well as blood relations between our two countries and our two peoples. Therefore, we have no choice but to understand ourselves and to cooperate in the interest of our two peoples and countries. There is the need for us to further mobilize our intellectual, human, and political resources and so on, so that nothing beclouds our relations. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Comments on Visit; Departs

AB082225 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Burkinabe minister of defense left Bamako this afternoon. He was seen off at Bamako-Senou Airport by General Sekou Ly, our minister of national defense, in the presence of the various military chiefs, a detachment of the Malian Army, and the National Brass Band. In the VIP lounge before his departure, Major Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani summed up the outcome of his stay to our reporter Soumana Toure:

[Begin Lingani recording] It is a very positive outcome on all levels. I will not even begin to mention the welcoming, which was extremely warm, very brotherly; but I will rather talk to you on the manner in which I was received by all the high authorities here, beginning with President Moussa Traore, who bestowed on me the honor of receiving me this morning at 0900, and to whom I had the opportunity of delivering a message from President Sankara.

President Moussa Traore, in turn, expressed satisfaction with the present development, and the strengthening of relations between our two countries, between our two peoples, and also expressed his complete preparedness for anything which will contribute to the strengthening of our solidarity, our common and active solidarity. It is this message, therefore, which I am going to deliver to President Sankara.

Together, we have realized in fact — with all the other authorities, because I met the defense minister during a long working session — that between our two peoples, there can only exist solidarity, there can only exist cooperation. If anything apart from that exists, it is the doing of our common enemies, the doing of imperialism. Rumors and misunderstandings [malentendu] which have always been orchestrated against our two countries, against our two peoples, to draw us into error, to even make us take up arms sometimes against one another, are all the doings of our common enemies, and we should mobilize our strength and all our determination, all our faith also, to fight against those enemies.

We also agreed on more concrete things. As you will see, in fact, there is something completely new. Between the two armies, we have agreed to organize periodic exchanges: sports exchanges, cultural exchanges, and even beyond that, it is possible that we would think in the near future of this kind of framewook in which the two armies will meet under the military theme, to work together. As you can see, this is something very concrete and very positive. [passage omitted]

I wish to take this opportunity to once again thank President Moussa Traore, who received me this morning, for all that he did, all that he said, all the measures which he has taken towards the strengthening of peace, solidarity, and frank, loyal and straightforward cooperation devoid of all self-interest between our two countries. I also wish to thank the minister of defense, General Ly, who is present here, for his dynamism in favor of the implementation of the policy set out by our two heads of state. I wish to thank all the military authorities. I wish to thank the Malian youths who accorded a very good welcome to the brass band of small children that we brought along. [passage omitted]

President Speaks on Relations

AB091429 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Yesterday, Malian President Traore granted an interview to the Burkinabe press. Speaking to Serge-Theophile Balima, the Malian president first conveyed a message of peace and friendship to the Burkinabe people.

[Begin recording] [Traore] The message that I want to send to brotherly people of Burkina Faso is that we should further assist one another and join hands to fight the common enemy. We must join hands to fight against the drought and the desert encroachment both in Burkina Faso and in Mali.

I told my brother, Major Lingani [Burkinabe minister of defense], that in general leaders of two neighboring countries speak of historic and geographic ties but that between Mali and Burkina Faso, we must add ties of blood, because we have ties of blood. From Sikasso to Gao, the same people live on both sides of a line artificially drawn by the colonial master. It is incumbent on us to take the lead. Whatever happens these people will understand one another. Their relations will always be excellent because they will visit one another; they will continue with their multifaceted exchanges. That is the message of brotherhood and friendship that I wanted to send to the Burkinabe people.

[Balima] Mr President, we have noticed that in the recent weeks, the tone has been raised in the Malian press toward Burkina Faso. How can this renewed verbal tension be accounted for?

[Traore] I must say that for almost 2 months, I have been away from Mali because of my previous commitments. But one thing is certain. The tone has not been raised in Mali. We do not have revolutionary organizations in Mali. Mali made it a point to make clarifications to a certain press, and then to reply to the Burkinabe Government which had sent a diplomatic note that Zairian mercenaries trained by the French would cross Mali into Burkina to overthrow the Ouagadougou regime. We think that such a diplomatic note is an insult not only to our people but also to our country.

Those who know us, who know our commitment to African unity, who know our moral — written or unwritten — commitments, cannot understand that such charges should be leveled against us, especially when one knows that Mali is not Mali's neighbor, and that Zaire is not a neighbor of Mali's neighbor. So if such a move should be made, the blame should first be laid on the first country the mercenaries transit, and not on Mali. I will frankly say that it was necessary for us to explain ourselves on this matter and on many others due to which this diplomatic note was probably the last drop. [end recording]

Yes, Mr President, these explantions were extremely necessary because they make it possible for us to give the most sincere assurances to the Malian people that we have never intended to blame Mali or Zaire, or even France. We have simply gotten in touch with the authorities of these three countries to ask for their aid and their support in relation to what could have taken place on their territories unknown to them. This was rather the evidence of our trust in them and we would like the Malian people to accept it. Everyone is aware that in every country, including Burkina itself, there are greedy people, even unknown to the authorities, who would accept to carry out any dirty task for a handful of coins. Our prisons abound with such people. In short, we believe the time is gone for counting our respective accusations against each other. It is rather time we should consolidate the brotherly ties between our two peoples. The only message that all of our people want to convey in unison is a message of peace with the Malian people.

[Begin recording] [Balima] A final question, Mr President. In a reference to the International Court of Justice [ICJ], Burkina Faso has announced through Captain Thomas Sankara that our country will respect the verdict of the ICJ. Can you tell us your position on this matter?

[Traore] I will briefly tell you the genesis of this matter and I allow you to verify the fact with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. In 1981, the heads of state of the West African Monetary Union charged him with narrowing the gap between the views of the authorities of Ouagadougou and Bamako. To this end, he asked (?both countries) to agree to cooperate in a brotherly way within a framework of the development of our subregion and that we allow an arbitration court to make a decision over our dispute. The then Senegalese minister of justice, accompanied by some of his aides, namely the present minister of foreign affairs of Senegal, visited Ouagadougou and Bamako. We in Bamako accepted the arbitration formula.

We waited for 6 months — I believe — before Ouagadougou answered negatively, saying that instead of accepting an arbitration court, we should go straight to the ICJ in The Hague. We promptly said yes to this and added that we were ready to undertake all the necessary formalities. With the consent of Ouagadougou, the governments of Senegal and Mali referred the dossier on the Malian-Burkinabe border dispute to the ICJ. In this connection, we decided — Ouagadougou and Bamako — to file our respective dossiers so that the court can look into the case. A judgment is a judgment. In Mali, we do now want one thing and its opposite. We do not know how to blow hot and cold air. That is what I have to say. [end recording]

Yes, a judgment is a judgment. With these words, President Traore assures that he would not have agreed to go to the court if he did not intend to respect its verdict. This is reassuring, especially as President Sankara has given the same assurances.

[Begin Traore recording] Messrs of the press, I would like you to act as the spokesmen of the Malian people, their party, the Democratic Union of Malian People, and their government in order to convey their brotherly greetings to the Burkinabe people. They most sincerely wish for the harmonious progress of the Burkinabe people and for the success of the Burkinabe revolution and government. On an opportune occasion, I personally said solemnly that I was committed to supporting the Burkinabe revolution. I think I have given proof of this support. [end recording]

77 Armed Forces Officers, Junior Officers Promoted

AB101058 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Seventy seven officers and junior officers of the National Armed Forces have just been promoted to higher ranks. [passage omitted] As of 1 October 1986, the following officers are promoted to the ranks of brigadier and major general:

Brigadier: Colonel Abdoulaye Ouologuem
Major General: Brigadier Amadou Baba Diarra
Major General: Brigadier (Filifin Cissoko)

NIGERIA

ROK Foreign Minister Meets Babangida, Departs

AB081848 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Nigeria has pledged to actively support efforts to normalize relations between North and South Korea. President Ibrahim Babangida made the pledge today at Dodan Barracks while exchanging views with the South Korean foreign minister, Mr Yi Won-kyong. He expressed satisfaction with the existing relations between Nigeria and South Korea, and called for greater cooperation in the economic, technological, and cultural fields.

Mr Yi told President Babangida that he was impressed with current efforts to salvage Nigeria's economy. He pledged his country's support for international efforts at dismantling apartheid in South Africa.

Speaking with airport correspondents shortly before he left for home today, the Korean foreign minister disclosed that he was unable to sign a maritime transporation agreement initiated by his country and Nigeria, because of some constitutional procedures that needed to be retouched.

Mr Yi was hopeful that when the agreement was finally signed, it would enhance trade relations between the two countries.

Oil Minister Returns, Details 'Monitoring Committee'

AB090708 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Nigeria has agreed to revert to her 1984 oil production quota under the new agreement worked out by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC. The accord, which takes effect on the 1st of next month, also affects other members of the organization. By this arrangement, the world oil production output is now pegged at 16.8 million barrels per day.

The minister of petroleum resources and current president of OPEC, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, told newsmen in Lagos on his arrival from the OPEC meeting in Vienna last night that a monitoring committee comprising experts from member states has been set up to ensure compliance with the new agreement. He announced that OPEC lost more than 20 billion naira in the past 6 months due to fluctuating prices in the world oil market. In his view, unless something tangible was done, the organization would lose up to 30 billion naira before the year runs out.

The OPEC president remarked that it would be in the interest of members and nonmembers to reduce their oil production output.

ANGOLA

UNITA Frees Portuguese Priest, Nun

LD090033 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] A Portuguese priest and a nun have been freed by UNITA. They are already in South Africa awaiting transport to Portugal. The Portuguese missionaries had been in [name indistinct] for 2 years as hostages of Jonas Savimbi's movement.

UNITA disclosed yesterday [8 August] in Lisbon that troops of the People's Republic of Angola are massed in Menongue preparing for an offensive against the city of Mavinga in southwest Angola.

UNITA Says PRA, Cuban Troops Ready To Attack

MB090841 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The Angola UNITA movement has claimed that government forces with strong air support and backed by two Cuban regiments are massing for a push into the movement's stronghold in southeastern Angola. In a statement released in Lisbon UNITA said that 8 Angolan brigades, 4,000 Cubans, 28 tanks, and about 20 Soviet-built jets and helicopters were at battle readiness in the Cuando Cubango province. The movement claims that their target is Mavinga, a strategic UNITA stronghold, and that they are planning to launch the offensive on 15 August.

MAURITIUS

Cabinet Reshuffle Announced 8 August

AB081554 Paris AFP in French 1458 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Port Louis, 8 Aug (AFP) — The reintegration of Sir Satcam Boolell, leader of the Labor Party, in Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth's government was officially announced Friday in Port Louis at a press conference jointly held by Mr Jugnauth and Sir Satcam Boolell.

The prime minister at the same time announced a cabinet reshuffle which was marked by the appointment of Sir Satcam Boolell as minister of foreign affairs; of Babooram Mahadoo as minister of regional administration; of Dr Dinesh Ramjuttun as minister of public works, and of Madun Dullo, formerly minister of foreign affairs, as minister of agriculture, fishing, and environment.

The Mauritian prime minister also announced that two ministers, Sir Satcam Boolell and Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo (finance), would have the same status as Sir Gaetan Duval, that is, the post of deputy prime minister. Sir Gaetan Duval will be the first deputy prime minister, Sir Satcam Boolell, the second, and Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, the third deputy prime minister.

MOZAMBIQUE

Renamo Claims Downing of Zimbabwean Helicopters

PA091328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1107 GMT 9 Aug 86

[All place-name spellings as received]

[Text] Lisbon, 9 Aug (EFE) — A Renamo spokesman reported today that Renamo anti-aircraft fire downed two Zimbabwean "Mi-25" helicopters in Moculumbazi 2 days ago.

According to the spokesman, a military column of the country [not further identified] was "completely destroyed" between Inchope and Gorongosa, in Beira, 2 days ago.

In this operation, 16 Zimbabwean soldiers and 23 Mozambican regular troops were killed. In addition, Renamo seized various kinds of war materiel.

SOUTH AFRICA

Tambo Reportedly Willing To Talk to Shultz

MB110601 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] ANC leader Oliver Tambo is apparently ready to take up the U.S. offer to talk. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda says Mr Tambo is prepared to have talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to discuss ways of dismantling Pretoria's apartheid system.

Mr Shultz told a congressional Foreign Relations Committee hearing last month that he was ready to hold unconditional talks with the ANC when he would tell the guerrillas of U.S. opposition to the use of violence as a political tool. The Reagan administration has, until recently, refused to have formal contact with the ANC, which it regards as communist dominated.

Botha Calls for Self-Sufficiency Under Sanctions

MB081434 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 8 Aug

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says self-sufficiency is the key word today in South Africa in the face of the call for economic sanctions on this country.

President Botha, speaking when he received honorary citizenship of Vanderbijlpark, said South Africa will have to take care of itself, as no one else would do so. He confirmed that the process of reform and renewal would be continued, despite the intensified campaign against South Africa.

The state president also planted a tree during the ceremony, as part of national Arbor Day.

Portugal May Support Sanctions Against RSA

LD062355 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Speaking at Lusaka Airport on arrival from his week-long stay in South Africa, Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Azevedo Soares stated that Portugal may find itself compelled to support economic sanctions against South Africa if the Pretoria regime does not take decisive steps to end apartheid.

Azevedo Soares expressed the view that sanctions will create poverty and, possibly, more violence. He said that the international community should exert strong pressure on the Pretoria regime to lead it to change course.

The secretary of state carries a message to President Kaunda from Prime Minister Cavaco Silva. Later today [7 August] he will also be meeting with the ANC's assistant secretary general.

PFP Reports 'Appalling' Acts in Black Township

AB111031 Paris AFP in French 0938 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 11 Aug (AFP) — "Appalling" reports on the disappearance last week of more than 100 persons in a black township northeast of the Cape have reached the Progressive Federal Party (PFP, South African white liberal opposition), a PFP spokesman told AFP on Monday.

Neil Ross, responsible for PFP's "Bureau for Missing Persons," added that white militants of the party had tried on two occasions to go to Zwelethemba, about 125 km northeast of the Cape, after receiving these "appalling and disturbing reports" but were prevented from entering by the security forces which have surrounded the town.

He said he could not reply to a question to know if he was referring to tortures or more serious acts, because the state of emergency declared 2 months ago forbids anyone to speak on activities of the security forces. But people "can draw conclusions for themselves," Mr Ross stated. His bureau, he simply stated, has received concrete information on more than 100 blacks of the township, "which has nothing to do with the detentions."

The government's Information Bureau, which is the sole organ empowered to give information on security matters in the country during the state of emergency, when questioned on the PFP's accusations, declared that it "was going to investigate the issue as soon as possible."

Moreover, Mr Ross stated that the PFP has drawn up a list of 6,400 names of persons who have "disappeared" in South Africa since the imposition of the state of emergency on 12 June. "Several thousand of them are probably in detention, he said, and this list grows longer each day. In certain regions like Queenstown and North Aliwal (east of the Cape Province), information about missing persons is vague, and in many smaller townships the lists of missing persons are far from being complete." he noted.

Another subject of concern of the PFP is the situation in the KwaNdebele homeland, northeast of Pretoria, where violence, which broke out last May, claimed the lives of about a hundred persons during clashes between black extremists and conservatives over a proposed government plan to grant to this desolate region an "independence" which is not recognized by the international community.

"Hundreds of persons are missing, but news about them is not so disturbing as that from Zwelethamba and we think most of them have been detained by police," Mr Ross said.

Issue of SOWETAN Declared 'Undesirable'

MB081645 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1644 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 8, SAPA — Today's edition of the black Johannesburg newspaper, the *Sowetan*, has been declared "undesirable."

According to the newspaper's lawyer, Mr Paul Jenkins, the paper was told this afternoon by police that an order declaring today's edition undesirable had been issued by the office of the commissioner of police, Gen Johann Coetzee, and that consequently all unsold copies should be taken off the streets.

Mr Jenkins said police had ordered the seizure of all copies of the newspaper countrywide and added that he and the paper's management were "totally in the dark" over what was undesirable in the edition.

Order Limited to Ermelo District

MB081955 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1953 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 8, SAPA — A police order to seize copies of the *Sowetan* nespaper today was restricted to the Ermelo District, as far as could be ascertained, a spokesman for the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria tonight.

He could not confirm or deny claims by representatives of the newspaper that the police order had a "countrywide" effect.

"The order, from the divisional commissioner of police for the Eastern Transvaal at Middelburg, was issued earlier today and its effect was limited to the Ermelo District," the spokesman said.

Reports that copies of the *Sowetan* had been seized by the police in Port Elizabeth could neither be confirmed or denied.

"We have checked it out as far as possible tonight and are not aware of any such seizure in Port Elizabeth," the spokesman said.

For any order authorising seizure of copies countrywide of a newspaper to be effective this would have had to come from the office of the commissioner of police, General Johann Coetzee, and there was no indication of this, the spokesman added.

Confusion Over Seizure Order

MB081814 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1812 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 8, SAPA — There was confusion tonight over orders to declare today's edition of the black Johannesburg newspaper the *Sowetan* "undesirable" — it could not be established whether the order to seize all unsold copies of the paper related to a prticular area or was countrywide.

The newspapers lawyer, Mr Paul Jenkins, told SAPA the paper was told this afternoon by police that an order declaring today's edition undesirable had been issued by the office of the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, saying all unsold copies should be taken off the streets.

He said the paper had been notified of the order by a Captain Venter at John Vorster Square and they understood that the order related to all the paper's outlets throughout the country. They had also received reports the paper had been seized in Ermelo, Bethal and Port Elizabeth.

However, a spokeswoman for the Bureau for Information in Pretoria told SAPA tonight the order to seize unsold copies of the paper related only to Ermelo.

She said it had been issued by the divisional commissioner for police in Middelburg, adding: "We don't know the reasons for the decision."

SOWETAN News Editor Comments

MB081720 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 8 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In South Africa, the mass black circulation newspaper, the *Sowetan*, has been impounded by the authorities. The *Sowetan*, in common with many other newspapers in South Africa, has had to tread carefully since the imposition of the state of emergency with its restrictions on reporting. On the line to Johannesburg, Robin White asked Thami Mazwai, news editor of the *Sowetan*, how today's edition of the paper had come to be impounded:

[Begin recording] [Mazwai] They phoned our circulation department and they demanded to know which were our major outlets and when we had told them our major outlets, then agents working for the government went from point to point confiscating unsold copies of the *Sowetan*. Now the swoop started in Port Elizabeth and then it continued to Ermelo, and then it affected all areas in which the *Sowetan* circulates.

[White] Presumably, some were sold though?

[Mazwai] Yes, very early today, I mean a lot of copies were sold and I think that it is only the people who didn't buy their papers this morning that are perhaps a bit sorry that they did not, because they could not get the paper later in the day.

[White] Now, what do you think was the offending story in the paper?

[Mazwai] Well, we suspect, and I underline suspect, that the aliens story on our page one could have been the offending story. Now, the aliens story referred to the government crackdown on aliens. Now aliens are people who belong to the so-called independent homelands of South Africa. Now, in terms of new legislation, these aliens have got to be registered with the government. Now employers are supposed to make sure that they report the presence of such aliens to the Department of Home Affairs which is a government department. In other words, employers are now effecting influx control, something which we pointed out in our story. That may have been the offending article.

[White] In fact, how careful are you now with things that are printed in the *Sowetan?*

[Mazwai] Well, as news editor, I can, very hardly... [changes thought] I mean to say that my newspaper is being run by a lawyer and no longer by myself. Every contentious story is being read to the lawyers and then they either water down, cut some pieces off, and then you find that all political stories, labor stories, unrest-related stories, any story that could refer to the administration of justice and order in the country is referred to the lawyers and then they cut it down. So, virtually every edition of the *Sowetan* that is produced has passed through the lawyers. Now, if, at all, a certain edition, like today's edition, can again be impounded, then heaven help us all because it even means that a newspaper that is being produced by lawyers is also falling foul of the law. [end recording]

Natal Court Declares Emergency Clauses Invalid

MB111016 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1011 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 11, SAPA — A full bench of the Natal Supreme Court today declared invalid two clauses of the emergency regulations. The clauses relate to the arrest and detention of persons considered to be a threat to the maintenance of public order. Mr Justice Friedman, with Acting Deputy Judge-President Mr Justice Leon and Mr Justice Wilson concurring, ruled that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had acted beyond his power in promulgating Clauses 3(1) and 3(3) of the emergency regulations.

The Natal publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, Mr Lechesa Tsenoli, had lodged an urgent application for his release from Westville prison on the grounds that Mr Botha issued emergency regulations that were ultra vires in terms of the Public Safety Act of 1953.

Counsel for the state has lodged an appeal. A decision on whether the order should be made effective immediately is expected to be made later today.

In a written judgment handed down by the judge-president of Natal, Mr Justice Milne, Mr Justice Friedman ordered that Mr Tsenoli be released and that the respondents — Mr Botha, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the justice minister, Mr Kobie Coetsee — pay the costs of the application.

The clauses declared invalid read: "3(1) A member of a force may, without warrant of arrest, arrest or cause to be arrested any person whose detention is, in the opinion of such member, necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or that person himself, or for the termination of the state of emergency, and may, under a written order signed by any member of a force, detain, or cause to be detained, any such person in custody in a prison.

"3(3) The minister may ... order that any person arrested and detained under 3(1) be further detained ... for the period mentioned in the notice or for as long as these regulations remain in force."

Mr Justice Friedman said Regulation 3(1) contained provisions which in his opinion proceeded beyond the powers conferred upon the state president by section 3(1)(A) of the public Safety Act. "The fact that (Mr Botha) may believe that the regulation in the terms in which he made it is well within his powers, however bona fide that may be, cannot, in my view, affect the position." Earlier in the judgment, he said the clause could be construed as meaning that "every common criminal ... might be considered a threat to the safety of the public and liable as such to be detained summarily for the duration of the state of emergency, a result which does not seem to accord with the object of the (Public Safety) act." It followed that 3(3) was also invalid, as it extended a detention in terms of 3(1).

Mr Malcolm Wallis, SC, with Mr Leonard Gering, instructed by Yunus Mahomed and associates, appeared for Mr Tsenoli. Mr Jan Combrink, SC, with Mr R. Hiemstra, instructed by the deputy state attorney, appeared for the respondents.

Buthelezi Says P.W. Botha Isolating Country

MB081616 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1605 GMT 8 Aug 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by: the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Mtunzini, Friday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi tonight accused State President P.W. Botha of employing "Boer War style Afrikaner diplomacy" and taking South Africa ever deeper into the international wilderness.

He warned strongly that the government's actions and attitudes could force him to revise his own political position.

And he made it clear that, given what he called the state president's and the National Party's errors of judgement, he could not and would not enter the National Council without his minimal demands being met. To do so would be suicidal.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president re-iterated forcefully that these demands included the provision that Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners were free to accept or reject entry into council.

He told the Natal Congress of ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] here that Mr Botha did not understand European and American politics and was now being seen by the world as no more than a "Third World amateur" in international diplomacy.

As an example, his treatment of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe had undermined hopes that he could rise to meet the exigiencies of national and international demands — he was no longer fighting sanctions, he was inviting them.

It was he, Chief Buthelezi, who had had to make up for Mr Botha's diplomatic deficiencies when he had pleaded South Africa's cause to Britain's Margaret Thatcher, West Germany's Helmut Kohl and Israel's Shim'on Peres.

It was he who had to assume the responsibility of seeing President Ronald Reagan, whom Mr Botha could not see.

He struggled for the whole of South Africa, black, white, Indian and coloured, and for the preservation of "democratic decency" in the country's social, economic and political life.

But he did so at tremendous disadvantage, as the state president again and again pulled the rug from under his feet.

"There must come a time when I say: Enough is enough," Chief Buthelezi said. "There must come a time when the South African Government's actions and attitudes demand I revise my position before I become an out-dated, has-been politician.

"I have never rattled sabres. I am not rattling sabres now. All I am saying is that decency in politics is fundamentally threatened by what is happening at government level."

President Botha might be right in thinking that the country could cope with sanctions and that he commanded sufficient "brute military and police power" to take on all-comers from without.

But this could only be right if blacks and whites united. This must happen and Mr Botha must make it possible. As long as they were not united, South Africa could not stand against the world.

"It is high time that the state president takes that one step to real power sharing which will make this possible," Chief Buthelezi said.

The chief minister said that he was not interested in participating in "bizarre-type" constitutional developments. He remembered always that that best of the National Party's brains and intentions had produced no more than "the tragic blunder of the tricameral parliament."

If it were not made clear right now that this was to be dismantled, he could see no justification for his entering the national council.

His political options were not dictated by what Mr Botha did or did not do but by what was good for South Africa, and it was the criterion of national interest which would determine his decision on the national council.

Blacks who served on the council faced the monumental task of having to sell compromise solutions to black South Africa. They would not be able to do so if their body politic remained shackled and if black democracy remained crippled.

Unless whites now had the courage to leave black politicians to black constituencies, black leaders could not successfully argue the merits of the kind of compromise solutions necessary for all races to accept in order to halt violence and the deepening of the revolutionary climate in black society.

Those involved in black politics and spawned by its forces had an intimate awareness of the vastness of its dynamics rarely, if ever, perceived by whites.

They were blind to the driving forces which produced Inkatha and the late Steve Biko's black people's convention and to the forces which were gathering to produce the black reaction which spread from Soweto after June 16, 1976.

The same blindness precluded whites from seeing how much tricameral parliament would radicalise black politics.

They perceived the ANC mission in exile as working with the UDF [United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] but they failed completely to see how these organisations were rapidly becoming host bodies for revolutionary forces which they, singulary or jointly, would simply not be able to control.

"Their kind of politicking will certainly produce a Frankenstein monster which will shock even its fathers in the South African Communist Party," Chief Buthelezi said.

Pretoria Black Sash Chairman Leaves Country

MB082015 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2007 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 8, SAPA — Pretoria Black Sash Chairman Mrs Annica van Gylswyk and her daughter left South Africa for Stockholm tonight.

"I feel very bitter, but I will be back as soon as things change here," the 55-year-old Swedish-born human rights activist said at Jan Smuts Airport shortly before her flight.

She was detained on June 15 for 47 days and although she was never officially served with deportation orders, Mrs van Gylswyk was told while in detention she could either leave the country or be detained for 180 days and then be officially charged with a "good case" the authorities had against her.

"There was nothing else I could do. It was put to me like a choice I had to make," she said.

About 100 friends, the Swedish legation to Pretoria's first secretary, Mr Bengt Gunnar Herrstom, and members of the press came to the airport to see her off. The entire Pretoria branch of Black Sash and national office bearers of the organisation turned up to say goodbye. They had earlier presented Mrs van Gylswyk's daughter, Elizabeth, with her ticket to Sweden.

"All the publicity given to me I see on behalf of all detainees. I call for the release of all detainees," she said in a short statement to the media.

"I'm just one of thousands in detention who should be released. it shouldn't just be me."

On her plans for the future in Sweden she said: "I will see myself as an extension of the Black Sash and I will come back to South Africa as soon as I can."

Mrs Van Gylswyk, who has lived here for 30 years, graduated in library science at the University of South Africa and was a part-time employee at the university until her detention.

Her husband, Dr Nico van Gylswyk, a scientist, and their son Peter will remain in the country to tie up their affairs before joining the rest of the family in Sweden.

The crowd who had come to say goodbye formed two lines and sang Nkosi Sikelela i Afrika [God Bless Africa] as the mother and daughter walked through to the check-in counter.

'No Unusual' Traffic Buildup at Border Posts

MB081429 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] There has been no unusual buildup of either goods or passenger traffic at the border posts between South Africa and Zimbabwe. A survey by our Pretoria news staff at the Beit Bridge, (Stokpoort), Ondrif, Kopfontein, Zeerust, and Ramatlabane has indicated that traffic is flowing as normal.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs has said that the goods traffic which is being examined is delayed by between 24 and 48 hours. He emphasized that the goods examination is not a retaliatory measure. It is merely an exercise to protect South Africa's consumer and business sector, and to gain a better idea of the export traffic from Zambia and Zimbabwe through the South Africa transport network.

Unlicensed Imports From Zimbabwe Banned

MB081415 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of trade and industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, has announced a ban on the import of goods from Zimbabwe to South Africa without an import permit.

In a notice in the *Government Gazette*, Dr de Villiers states that no goods may be imported from Zimbabwe without the necessary permit as determined by the act controlling exports and imports.

Goods produced or grown in Bophuthatswana, Botswana, Ciskei, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Transkei, and Venda can, however, be imported into South Africa without a permit. The only exceptions are refined and unrefined sugar from Swaziland, and tea in wholesale or retail packaging from Malawi.

The Department of Trade and Industry has denied that the permit system is placing limits on trade with Zimbabwe. It is merely an administrative measure to control trade. Reports say that there will soon also be a levy on the import of goods to South Africa.

Assault on Stilfontein Policeman Reported

MB110948 Johanensburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
0830 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] A 23-year-old policeman from Stilfontein, Constable (Andrie Gryling) is in serious condition in the Klerksdorp hospital, after he was assaulted and stabbed with a knife in his back by a group of about 30 blacks during the weekend. The incident happened when he and reservist Constable (G.C. van der Mist) commanded a huge riotous black group to disperse at the Three Fountains Hotel in town. The group obeyed the command but the assailants came storming from the hotel and assaulted Constable (Gryling.)

Police Use Teargas to Disperse Soweto Mourners

MB100502 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1620 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 9, SAPA — Police today used teargas to disperse mourners at the funeral in Soweto of three teenagers who died last week in a faction fight between rival township gangs. A spokesman for the Bureau for Information, Mr Carel du Toit, said police used teargas at the cemetery where the burial took place when a section of the crowd became "unruly."

The funeral service began at Emadwaleni high school this morning, where about two thousand mourners gathered. "When the police police arrived there were already 500 mourners inside the school. A police colonel then allowed another 500 in. Another thousand or more were still outside. We couldn't allow them in. So the police arranged for buses to take them to the cemetery. At the cemetery a portion of the crowd became unruly and the police then opened up with teargas," said Mr Dutoit. "The crowd then dispersed and there was no damage, no injuries and no arrests." No further details were available.

The Bureau for Information did not know at which cemetery in Soweto the incident occurred, Mr Dutoit said. He said the three teenagers were killed last weekend "in a faction fight between gangs." He had no further details on the murders.

Mr Jefferson Lengane, 29, appeared in the Soweto district court on Thursday and was charged with murder and attempted murder in the case. Five others were charged with him, including three 17-year-old youths. Their next court appearance is on August 14.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

8 August

MB081300 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1258 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6am 7 Aug to 6am 8 Aug:

"Only two deaths, both in the Eastern Province, were reported yesterday.

"In KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth a group of about 30 blacks attempted to kidnap a member of the security forces. The group fired at the security forces who returned fire with 5 rounds from a shotgun, fatally wounding an unknown black man. The security forces confiscated a 12 bore shotgun and 9 petrol bombs.

"The body of an unknown black man was also found by the security forces at the Mazimbambane school in Mbelane Street, KwaZakele.

"There will not be a news conference today."

9 August

MB090854 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0849 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 9, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information, Pretoria's unrest situation report for the period 06h00 (August 8) to 06h00 (August 9):

Only one unrest related death was reported during the above period. The victim was a retired policeman, Lt Victor Narsi Raju, 61, of Himalajah Road, Shallen (Durban), who died in a hand grenade attack on his home early this morning.

The only other serious incident occurred in Evaton where the Maqazela school was set alight by a group of unknown persons causing considerable damage.

Regarding the *Sowetan*, it has been confirmed that yesterday's edition was removed from the streets country-wide on instruction from Brig van der Merwe, chief of security.

10 August

MB101008 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT
10 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 10 SAPA — Here follows the unrest report as for the period 0600 yesterday until as supplied by the Bureau of Information in Pretoria today:

During the above period practically no serious unrest-related incidents were reported.

Only one death was reported. The body of a black man, Mr Richard Kanyane, 27, of Skosana section 462, Kathlehong, gruesomely murdered by a group of unknown persons, was found at the Emgena shopping centre.

In Daveyton, a group of approximately 6 people damaged the roofs of private homes and threatened the residents with arson. The SAP succeeded in arresting two of those responsible, one man older than 18 years, the other under 18.

Due to various press enquiries the following information regarding yesterday's funeral at Avelon cemetery is provided: Although permission for 500 persons to attend the funeral service at Emadwaleni school had been granted, approximately 2000 persons turned up at the school. The security forces gave permission for 1000 persons to attend the service at the school and arranged for the remaining 1000 persons to be taken to Avelon cemetery by bus. There the crowds agains grew to approximately 2000 and the security forces were obliged to break up the gathering using teargas. There were no arrests, injuries or damage.

11 August

MB110858 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 11, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

Incidents of unrest in the country this weekend declined to its lowest level in the past two years. In the 24 hours till 6 o'clock this morning only a few incidents were reported countrywide.

Three people died in violence among blacks. The security forces found the burnt bodies of 3 unknown black men at 0900 yesterday morning in Centreton, Hankey in the eastern Cape.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Reform: 'Better Way'

"The is no longer any need for Bishop Desmond Tutu to mock white opponents of sanctions as hypocrites for arguing that a trade war would inflict greate suffering on the black people of Southern Africa" since "sanctions are here," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 7 August. Blacks will "suffer the consequences, right or wrong." The editorial says "the only question remaining to be answered is whether Bishop Tutu was correct in saying they preferred the suffering entailed by sanctions to President Botha's programme of reform." It also points out that the emphasis of the government has now shifted from "the pursuit of reform to the more urgent business of surviving economic onslaught." Political energy, drive, time, and money which are needed for reform, "will increasingly be expended in fighting sanctions." Yet, "there will be occasion in the future to remind Bishop Tutu that it was he who, in calling down the wrath of the international community on his white countrymen also called down on the heads of his fellow-blacks the pain of sanctions, and vouched for their willingness to endure it." The paper believes that "the slow, unsatisfactory, frustrating business of piecemeal reform in a booming, capitalist economy did offer a better way. It is a pity that chance has been lost."

Officials' Salary Increase Criticized

A second editorial on the same page refers to the failure of black pupils to register for school and thereby no longer permitting them to enter classes and refers also to the closure of schools in the Eastern Cape which have remained unoccupied. "At the same time, the salaries of top civil servants and elected officials are being raised, sometimes by amounts that would keep a black family going for several years." The editorial says that if one sees in the decline of black schooling and the increase in officials' salaries "a transfer of wealth from blacks to whites," one is perhaps able to "discern the likeliest pattern for the future as South Africa subsides into Third World poverty: the strong protect themselves, the weaker go under."

Sanctions Not Solution

Ken Owen says on the same page "by embarking on economic warfare against SA, the Western allies have set themselves a task of immense difficulty and unpredictable outcome." "Common sense suggests that the main danger of the sanctions campaign against SA is that it will render the country's internal problems insoluble." Owen says that South Africa "now faces the prospect of a shrinking economy in which unionised labour will form a tacit allianace with capital against the armies of unemployment who wait in the wings." He points out that standards of living will drop progressively as population growth outstrips economic growth. South Africa will "become a sloppier, messier, more crowded, less salubrious place to live, though some people (mostly whites) will live very well indeed." Sanctions also take time and "the damage they do is lasting." For South Africa "to be reduced to the point where the white rule collapses (that is what 'the abolition of apartheid' now means to the outside world)," is sure to be "closer to 25 years than two years." Owen says that throughout the country there are people, "a bit desperate now, who know that the Nationalist Party cannot lead them to peace, and that sanctions will lead them to war." So, "the political challenge for the future is to bring these people together into an organisation, an alliance of moderates if you like, that will keep alive the idea of a nonracial democracy that is the only sane alternative to sanctions and war." "Sooner or later, if SA is to have a future, such people must come together to create a new vehicle for change, one that can take the process of reform beyond the point reached by the National Party. And the time to start organising for that day is now."

SOWETAN on Evictions

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 7 August comments on the eviction of black families from houses in Dobsonville. There is deep concern that "people have to spend nights in the veld" and that families have to endure misery. "Now is the time for us to show our compassion and sympathy as blacks,"says the editorial. Black people are appealed to help so as to "structure a system that will help other squatters." "We are saying the black community advisedly, for while we will not turn away help from any other race group, we believe the scheme should be initiated by blacks and, for once, have the thing handled with skill. Only compassion for those suffering can drive us to such heights."

'Focus' on Homeland Independence

Sam Mabe writes on page 4 of *Sowetan* in the "Focus" column on the resistance to independence by the Ndebele people. He says the KwaNdebele government "might have to reconsider its plans for independence in December if it is to avoid the strife that the territory has been going through in the past few months." "Anti-independence feelings have been so strong that even employees of the bantustan government who included teachers, nurses and magistrates joined the masses when they demonstrated their feelings by going on strike." They did not only demand that the "idea of independence be abandoned," but also wanted to see the KwaNdebele legislative Assembly dissolved and the resignation of its members. Mabe writes that the territory's government, led by Simon Skosana, "has not tolerated opposition." "Earlier this year, it formed a vigilante group, Imbhokodo, which has been accused of ruthlessly silencing opposition." Following the death of Minister Piet Ntuli, "believed to have been the power behind Mr Skosana" and following the violence "that has become a way of life in the area," some ministers have withdrawn their support for independence. However, Mabe points out that the Pretoria government is another force to be considered. "It is believed that the Pretoria government will not allow the suspension of the bantustan's independence as this could be interpreted as surrendering to left-wing forces." Mabe questions whether the independence can be reconciled with the government's proclaimed intentions to abolish apartheid.

STAR on Urbanization

A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 7 August comments on the problem of housing and says: "This Government persisted for years with the idea that it had to house the homeless in dwellings of a high standard to avoid slums. It has now accepted that unrealistic standards have to be abandoned if the desperate need for housiing is to be met." The Urban Foundation's annual report pinpointed four areas in which the housing problem should be attacked: "More land must be made available for housing; finance must be available; self-help developments must be encouraged; and shacks must be upgraded, not destroyed." The editorial says "urbanisation is going to continue in South Africa and continue apace regardless of political ideologies. If sanctions do bite, they will force greater urbanisation rather than less." The announcement that the state, "through creating a private-sector trust, means to keep its administration out of the hands of bureaucrats" is welcomed. "Urbanisation, as the Urban Foundation put it, 'will provide this country with its most daunting challenges and greatest opportunities.' The challenge must be met head-on if urbanisation is needed to be 'orderly.' "

Sanctions Used to Advantage

"The sanctions game is dangerous, and one that needs to be played with both subtlety and ferocity — in contrast to the no-win combination of tough talk and soft policies that always has been charateristic of this Government's foreign relations," says Martin Spring in his "My View" column on the same page. He outlines three methods to fight sanctions. The first is to "use propaganda weapons to expose the disgusting hypocrisy of most of those who are yelling for sanctions." Another sanctions-fighting principle is to "penalise those who seek to apply sanctions, not only to an equivalent extent, but to a greater extent, thus providing a margin of profit" which South Africa can use to reward countries that desist from sanctioning it. Spring points to the licensing of imports from Zimbabwe as a "move in the right direction." His third counter to sanctions is: "to turn them to our advantage in developing our country. It is not just a coincidence that three of the four great surges in our industrial development were associated with being cut off from our traditional suppliers — the two world wars and the arms embargo of the sixties." Spring says that since sanctions are inevitable, South Africa should do its best to get some advantage out of them and to "cause maximum discomfort" to its enemies.

Greater Black 'Dissatisfaction'

On page 18 of *The Star* John D'Oliveira refers to President Botha's five questions posed to British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and also refers to Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni's castigation of his colleagues at the OAU summit for their "long silence during 20 years of government-inspired massacres in Uganda." D'Oliveira says both men were saying that "while freedom, justice and democracy are indivisible, so is morality." Thus, "if the international community is to operate on the basis of morality, it must apply its moral values across the board, it must act against injustice, racialism, repression and violence wherever they occur and it must deal with the worst situations first. If one fairly measures government evil by the extent of racialism, repression, injustice and violence, then South Africa is not the prime culprit." "Unfortunately, for the Botha Government, whatever validity philosophical arguments about the indivisibility of justice and morality might have, the fact is that the world is steadily moving towards an intensified sanctions campaign against South Africa." Sanctions imposed by the international community will mean "fewer jobs, less money for economic, social and political reform — and it will almost certainly mean greater dissatisfaction, disillusionment and discontentment in the black areas. These are the realities that the Botha Government has to deal with."

CAPE TIMES on Sanctions

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 6 August notes that there are "two distinct sets of sanctions": a British-EEC package and a Commonwealth package. "Of the measures reluctantly supported by Mrs Thatcher, the most significant and damaging will be the ban on the import of South African coal, iron and steel." However, Thatcher has "steered clear" of a British-EEC ban on agricultural imports and this opposition by her has been "of great service to this region." Referring to the Commonwealth package, the editorial says that if it can be "effectively implemented" it will have a "retrogressive effect on Southern African regional relations." The editorial also points out that "it now remains for Washington to resolve the controversy between the opponents and proponents of various kinds of sanctions and to decide on a policy." "Meanwhile, it is folly to shrug off sanctions. Even if the immediate impact is not traumatic, the cumulative effect on business confidence will be formidable." "With Pretoria declining to accommodate Sir Geoffrey Howe in any way at all, Mrs Thatcher has been obliged to concede a point or two. And so the sanctions zealots have a foot in the door. The clamour for more sanctions will grow by the day."

CAPE TIMES on Economic Recession

A second editorial on the same page refers to the 0.5 percent cut in the bank rate and the announcement of a forthcoming reduction in prime rate overdrafts by commercial banks. "By effectively making money cheaper the Reserve Bank and the Department of Finance hope to encourage more spending by consumers, providing a boost to productions which in turn should improve employment" which "should help lift the economy out of recession." However, "the political situation has become the greatest economic factor of all, and its drag on growth seems beyond response to fiscal and monetary stimulus." The editorial also notes that lower interest rates mean that "local investors have little incentive to save, particularly when interests rates are far below the rate of inflation." "It all comes down to a sorry situation where the authorities are probably applying the right medicine to a patient incapable of proper response in current circumstances."

Sanctions May Increase Racial Polarization

Michael Acott writes in his "Politics Midweek" column on the same page that "President Botha can expect — and is probably counting on — a growing measure of white support as the sanctions bandwagon gets rolling. It will not be support for his policies but opposition to outside interference and a natural determination to succeed against the odds." Acott says that "if a majority of black people see the sanctions campaign as designed to help them but view white opposition to foreign meddling, and businessmen's sanctions busting, as support for apartheid, racial polarization will increase dangerously." Sanctions will cause white political focus to be more on "surviving" and "less on the conditions and policies which caused sanctions in the first place." Black political focus will "become more extreme and less accommodating." He says that now is the time to face the issues "through a government of national unity, unencumbered by the political baggage which is part of the cause of our present mess." If South Africa is to get peaceful negotiation going it needs "a new, representative and non-racial administration not bound by past commitments and preconditions." A government that will consider what South Africans want on the basis of what is best for all the country's citizens is needed, "before sanctions complete apartheid's work by dividing the country into two rigid, obstinate and eventually warring factions."

CITIZEN on Sanctions

"Sanctions have come. They will hit all of us, whoever we are, whatever the colour of our skin," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 7 August. South Africans can respond to the sanctions with curses, with resignation or by "accepting the challenges that they bring." The editorial says that South Africa shall survive, since there is no nation that can beat the South Africans when it come to facing and overcoming adversity." As in other times of crisis, South Africa will "find the essential unity" which will enable it to face the enemy successfully. Although it is not expected that the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] will "suddenly join up with the National Party in a great outpouring of love and acceptance," the PFP is expected to join the government in resisting sanctions and fighting for South Africa's survival. The editorial points out that "apartheid is no longer the issue." It says "there is now a naked attempt through sanctions to force majority rule on South Africa. The foreign governments trying to make Pretoria capitulate do not care if it is the Communist-dominated and terroristic African National Congress that takes over. But South Africa will not commit national suicide for the sake of these foreign blackmailers." South Africa's survival battle "can best be fought by the Government and the ruling party." However, it is expected that "the Right will challenge this, claiming that it is the Government's reformist policies that threaten White survival." But, "White survival cannot be isolated from the survival of the country." South Africans have to fight sanctions "with a unity of purpose that transcends all political persuasions and affiliations."

VADERLAND on Socio-Political Reform

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of 6 August editorializes on page 8: "The fact that the Urban Foundation is playing an ever increasing and more active role in the sociopolitical reform process in South Africa is to be welcomed." The paper points out that the foundation was formed after the unrest of 1976. The editorial says the Urban Foundation has committed itself irrevocably to sociopolitical reform. "The government has done so too, and expert assistance from any available quarter is to be welcomed. Naturally, always with the understanding that such assistance will not be one-sided prescription, but that it will strive for the benefit and welfare of all in South Africa."

VADERLAND on White Population

A second editorial on page 8 says the size of the white population remains an issue of decisive importance. "Two things count in the whites' favor and separate South Africa from other former colonies on the continent. One is that here we hve a white population which is indigenous to the country, which was born here and grew here and has no other home. South Africa is their home, as it is the home of the Zulus, the Shangaans, the Xhosas, and other black nations. The second is that the whites' numbers make them a representative portion of the population. They are not just a few hundred thousand who can be forced out. Against a black increase going at top gear, the latest school statistics confirm that white numbers are dropping, due to excessive birth control. Between 1982 and 1986, Transvaal's white school population dropped from 323,805 to 296,484. this sort of decline is a greater threat to white survival than depression, sanctions, and violence."

BEELD on Sanctions

An editorial on page 14 of the Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 7 August says the door to sanctions which Thatcher opened slightly for the sake of the unity of the Commonwealth will not be easily closed. "The sanctions campaign is a watershed which for decades to come will determine South Africa's relations with the rest of the world. It could even mean the end of its close ties with the European world." The paper says it is to be seen whether Thatcher's grudging acceptance of sanctions will heal the split in the Commonwealth. It adds that America will soon have to decide on sanctions, and it seems that the Senate will accept a sanctions bill. "following the decision in London, pressure on President Reagan will increase. In his country he is facing public opinion — fed by the vast majority of the American TV and press media — which is daily becoming more in favor of sanctions. His presidential order relating to moderate sanctions against South Africa can easily still be set aside by the stroke of a pen. But a law which has been accepted in Congress is not easily removed from the statute books."

BEELD on Dictatorship

A second editorial on the same page says the decision by Venda to create a one-party state will cause raised eyebrows, but in the African context this comes as no surprise. "Most African states are ruled in this way. What is more important is how the government of such a one-party state upholds the principles of democracy. There is the danger that a one-party state can easily become a dictatorship — as in some African states — where arbitrary action and corruption hold sway and the voters have no say in who they may send to parliament." The paper says in the case of Venda, it would seem President Mphephu's decision was based on the practicalities of a homogenous population, but it is important that power should not be misused, and for this reason that government will have to be carefully watched. "South Africa cannot allow an independent state it has created to degenerate into a dictatorship."

TRANSVALER on Sanctions 'Reality'

In an editorial on page 16, Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans of 6 August says: "South Africans ought to be thankful to, and the world will respect, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who has again proved that she is not prepared to bend her principles on account of a group determined to satisfy their hatred of South Africa at any price, including economic chaos and poverty — even though they threatened her mercilessly."

The editorial says this is not to say Thatcher has stemmed the sanctions threat. "The decision by the other six to act unilaterally confirms that the expectation is that sanctions, whether more or less severe, will be applied some time or another. That is a reality which this country has to face up to squarely, and it is wishful thinking that we are not going to be hurt. The pity is that this will undoubtedly harden the attitude towards change."

ZAMBIA

Prime Minister Receives Soviet Deputy Minister

MB071819 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane has said Zambia is ready for anything that may befall her as a result of her support for the liberation war being waged in South Africa and Namibia. Speaking when he met visiting Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Anatoliy Leonidovich [name as heard], Mr Musokotwane said he is very sure that the liberation war being waged in Southern Africa will triumph one day.

He told Mr Leonidovich that his visit to southern Africa at this time of the struggle is very significant since it is at a time when much attention on the issue is needed. He said Mr Leonidovich is visiting the area at a significant time when friends of Africa can no longer afford to hide themselves.

Soviet Official Pledges Support Against Apartheid

MB100811 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister [title as heard] Anatoliy Adamishin has pledged his country's continued support to Zambia and other Frontline countries in their stand against apartheid and oppression. Speaking in Livingston during his visit there, Mr Adamishin said the Soviet Union is not going to change its policy in the region as long as apartheid remains intact. He said the Soviet Union is following the current political developments in the region and that her position to support the struggling masses of South Africa and Namibia would not change. On Soviet assistance to Frontline States in view of the economic squeeze South Africa is applying to the countries, Mr Adamishin has said his country will continue to render any economic and technical assistance necessary.

Iraqi Official Arrives for Official Talks

JN101948 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Lusaka, 10 Aug (INA) — Official talks between Iraq and Zambia began here today. RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim chaired the Iraqi side to the talks while Grey Zulu, secretary of state for defense and security, led the Zambian side.

At the beginning of the talks, Zulu expressed appreciation for Iraq's peaceful, hamanitarian efforts to stop the war with Iran and to settle the conflict between the two countries through peaceful means.

'Izzat Ibrahim said that his visit to Zambia expresses the firm fraternal, friendship relations between Iraq and Zambia, stressing Iraq's principled stand against Zionism, imperialism, and all forms of racial discrimination.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations, the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestine question, and developments in the African and international arenas.

Attending the talks on the Iraqi side were Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, minister of light industries; 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, deputy official in charge of the foreign relations bureau of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command; other officials; and the Iraqi ambassador to Zambia.

'Izzat Ibrahim, who arrived here yesterday on an official visit, visited the Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda Museum and the monument of freedom in Lusaka today. He laid a wreath of flowers at the monument.

ZIMBABWE

Harare Carries Mugabe Press Conference

MB081329 Harare Domestic Service in English 1014 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Press conference held by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Harare — live; monitored in progress]

[Text][Mugabe]...a democratic order, an order which would see an end to apartheid, and of course what we have expected initially when a series of measures by the apartheid regime in South Africa demonstrating its readiness, preparedness, to proceed towards the goal of a settlement. We expected that the regime would release Comrade Mandela and other political detainees and (?reprieve) all prisoners in South Africa. We expected that the banned organizations — the ANC, PAC [Pan Africanist Congress], and others would be unbanned. We expected that the state of emergency which prevailed then would be lifted and circumstances would be created so they could be... [changes thought] I mean, in such a way that they could be conducive to amicable dicussions and a possible reaching of a settlement.

This, as you are aware, just didn't happen, and even as the Group of Eminent Persons was in South Africa we here — Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, and Angola — became victims of attacks by the apartheid regime. And so that is the report we were reviewing as given us by the Group of Eminent Persons. They reported that South Africa was not yet in a position to go into negotiations with other parties and reach a settlement. In fact, they went further to say that they were not prepared to abandon apartheid at this stage, and, in fact, things were worse in some cases now than they were before the group was set up. And our task was not just to hear the report and discuss it. It was also to proceed to the next step in a series of steps set at Nassau in the Bahamas by the whole Commonwealth group of 49 persons last year. And the next step was the adoption of the sanctions package in paragraph 7 of the Nassau accord, and this package comprises some eight principle functions. And we had to debate this issue, the seven of us charged with the task of making the necessary decisions. The discussions, apart from the discordant note of Mrs Thatcher, were otherwise harmonious. We were at (?Edom), the six of us, there was no area of difference at all amongst the six, but the six and Mrs Thatcher differed and differed fundamentally.

The six were of the opinion that that package set up at Nassau must now be adopted in full and a recommendation made to the rest of the members of the Commonwealth so that they can adopt the sanctions and begin implementing them from a set date. But we were also of the opinion that that package, which really was conceived when the situation was not as bad as it is now in South Africa, (?would have) to be modified, and modified, perhaps, in a way which would enhance it much more in the global context and make it acceptable by other communities. And so what we felt was that over and above the sanctions stated here in the accord — paragraph 7 of the accord — let us look at what Europe has done or is prepared to do. We would also look at what the United States was poised to do and incorporate those sanctions which these communities were prepared to impose as part of the Nassau or modified Nassau accord. And so, this we did.

But as I said earlier we found, (?perhaps), big gaps between our own thinking and that of Mrs Thatcher, but we were determined to go it without Britain. If Britain had problems, those problems should not be allowed to extend to the rest of the Commonwealth. Mrs Thatcher decided finally that she would accept — grudgingly, as I said — two of the eight functions, the first which had to do with new investments that are (?made) on a voluntary basis and the other which had to do with tourism, but only one aspect of it, without (?seeming) to (?support) the tourist offices in London or elsewhere held by South Africa.

Well some of us just felt that that was really no justification at all. However, she went further to say should Europe, when the time comes for it to decide on the question, decide that the sanctions to stop the importation of coal, iron, and steel should be taken by the Common Market as a whole, Britain would not veto it. That is as far she went. And not vetoing it is not necessarily to accept the duty to implement it. And when we put the question she said well, if we don't veto (?that will mean) let's act together within the EEC and Britain would have no option but to go along. And she emphasized the whole way through that Britain in principle was opposed to sanctions, but because both in the Commonwealth and in the EEC the majority of the members were for sanctions not to be out of step, Britain would go along. That is the nature of Mrs Thatcher's thinking. Next we decided that the package be adopted and so we adopted it and so recommendations will now be made to the rest of the Commonwealth and to members outside the Commonwealth to implement that sanctions package, and this is all that we did, that we [word indistinct]. I must say once again that I was very highly impressed by the very firm position adopted by Canada, Australia, India, the Bahamas, and of course the two of us (?from) Africa. We are impressed by our own determination and commitment to see this sanctions package implemented. That, ladies and gentlemen, is what transpired.

What has transpired here you probably are better informed on the subject than I am at present; in other words, the blockade or the go-slow exercised by South Africa against us. You are familiar, more familiar, with it than I am. I am still getting my information (?feed) and still assessing the facts and the effects of what South Africa is doing, and I leave you to ask questions on that at this stage.

[Question indistinct]?

[Mugabe] The package as spelled out is one which we are commending to all members of the Commonwealth, and both Zimbabwe and Zambia have accepted that package. As to the timing of the actual implementation exercise, well, we will wait until the Secretariat of the Commonwealth has (?done the exercise). In some cases some countries, because of ther legal position, because of the need (?for) procedures to be corrected, to be (?laid) in line with this new decision, those countries may require a little more time to undertake a legal exercise in their parliament so that they can (?legally) [words indistinct]. The timing is not yet (?fixed) but it could very well, be towards the end of this year, during the last quarter of the year.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] you might take measures, I mean, against countries such as Britain. What measures do you contemplate taking against Britain? Secondly, in the sanctions package there is an indication that there should be a ban on flights. Would Zimbabwe itself ban all Zimbabwe flights to South Africa and South Africa flights to Zimbabwe?

[Mugabe] I might begin with that. If you accept the whole package, it means we are going to implement the sanctions, as given in the package, to the full. And the severing of air links is one such sanction in the package and so there would have to be a severing of air links as decided. As to the possible actions against those who will undermine sanctions, obviously if you have undertaken to implement the sanctions you can't at the same time accept the position in which others who operate (?from their own) [words indistinct] undermine the very sanctions that you are trying to implement. That would be contradictory in posture and so what we meant actually was that we will have to look at those who are antagonistic to the implementation of sanctions in our own environment and make it difficult for them to go against the exercise, against sanctions. As to what this means, we will obviously have to examine the issue as it arises. I gave the example yesterday when a similar question was asked me, of the very sanction you have made reference to — the severance of air links. If we sever air links with South Africa, then we would not allow any other country to fly from our territory to South Africa. It would just be foolish [words indistinct].

[Name indistinct] from ZIANA. Comrade Prime Minister, in the past few weeks some members of Parliament from the whites — you have whites within Parliament — have organized against sanctions on South Africa. How is that most members of our white community are on the forefront of the economic activity of the country? Don't you think (?you) are going to have problems like deliberate sabotage of the economy or making blacks their [word indistinct] to deflect the sanctions? When an economic war has been declared, it will be [words indistinct] approved.

[Mugabe] You are sick, sick. That's all. You do not go crawiling to those who are waging war against you. You must fight back. And all said about luxury subsequently will have to go. You must firstly determine to [words indistinct] in our own way, to work out modality of counteracting the measures South Africa will impose and then [words indistinct] just like a war. Prepare for it! And we shall prepare for it with a (?commitment) despite how large that number will have to be. Workers in the rear lines and the whites will have to forego their temper until the situation comes back to normal. Obviously we are working out alternative routes, and these routes will have to be worked out on an emergency basis as quickly as possible. We will have to think of reopening the Maputo line, even if it means lining it up, every yard of it, with guards. It will have to be definite measures in certain places, from the economic (?use) of South Africa if it follows the [words indistinct]. We will have to hike up our exports by counter economic measures. We foresee South Africa as trying to build [words indistinct] will affect us adversely. It will, but it will cost us to be saved and (?cost) even more. The loaded costs of war years over the region.

South Africa has more trade with us put together than we have, and that is much better. We have a viable market here and so we are not the only one who will lose, who will stand to lose. We save a great (?deal) through the use of their railway, use of their harbors. That will be here, but we will lose it between the few years. If we can get a substitute, an alternative route, it will have to be an exact alternative route. And this is what we have been trying to do all along: to exercise (?the defense of our routes. Perhaps, it sounds more understandable by those who [words indistinct] (?crawling) because of the present situation. We will have to defend these routes to the last man. We will have to ensure that alternative routes, the opening of possible harbors, [word indistinct] Tazara [Tanzania-Zambia Railways] as well as Nacala. All these are possibilities that we will have to work as quickly as possible to ensure that we have these harbors to use them.

And what we [words indistinct] events in South Africa can still reach freedom and majority rule in that country. It is very true, we know South Africa is trying to bring its troops into action and let them proceed. But, I should give them at least this warning: In the final analysis, we shall win. We do not run companies in South Africa. There is a definite need to (?market) the investments, when this represents the profits on an annual paycheck. These are mined in South Africa. And of course, it is an economic war, althought spiritually inspired. And then, let them proceed. We shall proceed in our own way. Zimbabwe will not die. Never!

[Name indistinct] of Nigeria. Prime Minister, would you say that the outcome of the minisummit in Britain and Britain's attitude to sanctions now strengthens your case for the African defense arrangement that will help cushion off the effects of sanctions against the Frontline States?

[Mugabe] Sure. I [words indistinct] although Mrs Thatcher was not prepared to entertain it, that South Africa is going to [words indistinct] economically and militarily, and so, in both areas, in both directions, the Frontline States will need support. And I can assure you that we will get some support from the progressive world, in the direction of economic (?sanctions). Military support, that I do not think will be forthcoming from outside sources. But that would make the need for an African defense force even more (?urgent). If South Africa is going to resort to military reprisal, then [words indistinct] (?it is only fair) that we must accept that we have not(?reached) that military capability yet to enable us to offer (?such) effective [words indistinct] defense that (?e would need) [word indistinct] the situation where [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think that you are ever likely to get any more cooperation out of Margaret Thatcher, or do you think you will have to wait for a possible change in government in Britain?

[Mugabe] I have given her up, written her off, as a bad case. I do not think we an get anything out of her. My inference, or may I say my impression, emanating from the [words indistinct] the occasions [words indistinct]. We discussed issues of common interest together. I would suggest to you that, first, where the issue is one of British economic interests, and if these interests are going to be adversely effected, whatever fundamental principles are involved — other fundamental principles involved, I mean, whether these will have to deal with human rights or they relate to the need for democracy — they will become subjected to British economic interests. And British economic interests remain paramount. And this is why I said at the press conference that [words indistinct] had I realised that the jingle Britons sing about themselves Britons never, never, never shall be slaves that in fact it never meant Britons never, never, never shall be slave masters. They are prepared to be economic slave masters [words indistinct] and this is what is happening in South Africa. The people she says wil be rendered unemployed on the farms, how much are they (?getting), and what is their, what is the nature of the conditions [words indistinct]. People would be better off in a democratic order, where they have the right to vote in the government of their choice. So there it is, I do not think Madam Thatcher is capable of changing her ideas on [words indistinct]. The second inference I drew from the meetings we hve had together is that she appears to be motivated by racism (?also). The issue in South Africa is [word indistinct] between black and black, it is white versus black black versus white. [Words indistinct] if we endorse majority rule in South Africa, the blacks will be (?in power). That (?future) she cannot [words indistinct]. She did not accept it [words indistinct] here, and why should one (?assume) that in the case of South Africa she has a different opinion?

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] the corridor and the alternative means of Beira. Realistically, it seems to me that it will take a number of years to (?achieve) some degree of self-sufficiency away from South Africa. Waht sort of thing can the country, do you think, or the countries can do to, say, open up the Beira corridor, or Dar es Salaam, which has had hundreds of millions of dollars poured into it and they are still an [word indistinct] port?

[Mugabe] Within SADCC, we have been working on it, that is the secretaries [words indistinct] and we shall be discussing views in a week's time. So, we feel that sense of urgency. We'll just have to work day and night, to make our day 48 hours, and make sure that we achieve some measure of self-sufficiency not within years, not within 12 months, but within 2 months. That's it. [Word indistinct] we just have got to go or else to ensure that our goods are released as quickly as quickly as possible to ports where they can find their way to the markets and then the imports should also go the same way.

[Unidentified reporter] Margaret Thatcher said she would not (?support) Britain giving aid to any of the countries that might be affected when the full sanctions on South Africa... [changes thought] in fact if South Africa takes actions against those countries and, secondly, when you talk of diverting goods from Zimbabwe or to Zimbabwe through Mozambique, isn't there a danger of direct military intervention by South Africa in Mozambique?

[Mugabe] The first question — I don't remember her saying that. She might have said it outside the meeting, but not during the conference. The second — if we diverted our goods through Mozambique or elsewhere would South Africa maybe intervene? Well, South Africa has been trying to prevent this all around, that is why they created Renamo. If they can have strategies to attack the railway links that serve us through Mozambique, attack the pipeline, if they are sponsored by South Africa, if what you mean is whether South Africa would not be involved, using its own forces, I can't rule that out, because they're a mad regime. They are completely unpredictable. They are capable of any evil and they can very well do what they say. So we must be prepared for any eventuality.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Mugabe, you said that the situation is still in [words indistinct] comment, so you couldn't perhaps know exactly what's going on. [Words indistinct] the situation today and at this point the fact that Foreign Minister Pik Botha [words indistinct]?

[Mugabe] For the first part, Pik Botha is temperamental, apparently, and one doesn't know whether what he says is representative of the regime as a whole, but anyway he is their spokesman and he cannot fool because he is temperamental. Whatever he says should not be [words indistinct], that's all. We [words indistinct] what he has said. He might have said it out of (?turn), or a little too early, but having said that the actual deeds followed [words indistinct] what he said is precisely what is happening. As I say, I'm (?watching) [words indistinct] now the situation has tightened. The second part — there again, I cannot state that now, whether the action is principally and ostensibly aimed at Zambia, [words indistinct] and anyway wherever (?they start), against Zambia in the present circumstances [words indistinct] against us and Zambia would regard a stand against us as an offensive against Zambia. The two of us, really, we are together, and not on our own. We have our own intitiative. We were together at the minisummit because the Commonwealth chose us as representatives for the Commonwealth at that summit. We believe that Botha has chosen the two of us because we are African countries and because he would want to demonstrate that we are (?weak) when it comes to that kind of [word indistinct] and that the world must see what South Africa is capable of, if the world proceeds to implement sanctions against South Africa.

But of course we won't be cowed. We will not be frightened [words indistinct] Botha proposed was to (?change) together with others. We will go along and Zambia will not die, neither will Zimbabwe die. We may suffer for a while, but naturally that's bound to come to an end.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade Prime Minister, what effect, do you think Margaret Thatcher's intransigence over the sanctions issue is likely to have on the Commonwealth? Will she still regard the Commonwealth as a viable platform for [word indistinct] international issues?

[Mugabe] Well, I think she has the [words indistinct]. I happen to know from those I spoke to in Britain that really there is a strong opinion for sanctions against South Africa in Britain. But (?the feeling) is that she [words indistinct] on her mind, and what she decides she is to do whether it's right or wrong. That is what must be done. The fact that she seeks a different course from that of the rest of Commonwealth does not affect the oneness of the Commonewealth at all and in fact it is probably a blessing in disguise that difference happened.

Why should Britain continue to be leader of the Commonwealth [words indistinct]? And this minisummit has shown that the rest of the Commonwealth can act opposite to the course chosen by Britain. And I am glad that this has happened. I am glad also that Canada and Australia, very close to Britain, closer than we are, culturally, ethnically, and historically took this formidable stand, a stand against Britain and I think [words indistinct] will gain the respect of the rest of the members of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth will continue, whether Britain likes that or not, whether Mrs Thatcher likes it or not, it will continue, and I (?would oppose) any development toward its demise.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] United States and West Germany [words indistinct] to support sanctions?

[Mugabe] Well, let's say that after the minisummit [words indistinct] decisions will be made in the Federal Republic of Germany but of course even before the summit, the United States Congress — the House of Representatives and the Senate — had begun debating sanctions already and I think the sanctions package in the House of Representatives, [words indistinct] of Congress, is tougher than that in the Senate. And just now, I think the Senate would want to get a compromise between their position and that of the House of Representatives, but with provision, nevertheless, meaningful. Meaningful in the sense that it's a package they would want to see implemented against South Africa. So, that is a dvelopment far away from the previous position and the inclination, I mean the information, you get is that Reagan is bound, sooner or later, to go along with the decision, (?by) both houses, if that decision is made, and I don't see him with an election in [words indistinct] even though he may not be standing himself, but his party will want to win nevertheless. I think he [words indistinct] a very negative stand [words indistinct] that is if he (?remains) opposed to what both houses will have decided should be the position against South Africa.

[Unidentified reporter] (?Comrade Prime Minister), from what you said [words indistinct] it seems that Zimbabwe is [word indistinct], geographically, and emotionally out in front, when it comes to opposing South Africa and apartheid as (?an unacceptable] system. Are you prepared to, at any stage, to go it alone, in the fight against South Africa, if you don't get the support that you might wish for from some other country?

[Mugabe] Zimbabwe is not out in front. Zimbabwe is part of the Frontline States and together with the others we are opposed to apartheid in South Africa. Zimbabwe is also a member of OAU and, as the OAU, we are opposed to apartheid in South Africa, as the OAU we'll support the liberation movement that is fighting against apartheid and [words indistinct] in South Africa. Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth and has participated at the summit, the minisummit, as a representative of the Commonwealth, one of the seven representatives of the Commonwealth at that meeting, and so Zimbabwe is not going it alone. Zimbabwe is working together with others on this question. In truth, we pursue a policy as Zimbabwe, on a national basis, but fortunately that policy in regard to apartheid is in agreement with the policies of other countries in our region. That's why we feel at one with them, that is why we are at one with them, that is why we are also at one with the rest of the members of the OAU and with the rest of the members of the Commonwealth, except Mrs Thatcher, and with the rest of the members of the Nonaligned Movement, and [words indistinct] not going it alone. [Words indistinct] community, which necessarily are not linked to our own [words indistinct] say the European countries, like the Netherlands, Denmark, which have already pronouced themselves on sanctions against South Africa and are prepared to impement those sanctions, the Scandinavian group which are also prepared to implement sanctions, so we are not going it alone.

[Unidentified reporter] Britain has [words indistinct] leadership in that she is not acting as head of the Commonwealth club?

[Mugabe] Collective leadership, collective decisionmaking. I think this is what the Commonwealth is all about. We are all equal in the club of nations of Commonwealth. The fact that Britain historically has been leader of the Commonwealth was clearly not a constitutional matter. She did not get voted as leader. It is only a recognition, a kind of (?reverence) to Britain because it is the eldest in the group, the eldest member, and because of that she has had that position as reverence as it were, but I think it is disappearing now.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] (?should we now) [words indistinct] Zimbabwe's support for the liberation struggle itself, I mean an upward [words indistinct] from being just political support to the ANC and the PAC in actually [words indistinct]?

[Mugabe] [Words indistinct] we have been supportive of the ANC and PAC as actively as possible, as effectively as we could. Of course, what you mean is whether we shall provide military bases. Of course no. We (?can't) do that. We haven't got the capability to defend. If we had, we would do. We would with all [words indistinct] and we wouldn't deprive them of that facility, but because we are militarily weak, we recognize that if we give that, it would give an excuse for the South African regime, the apartheid regime, to invade us and if we are invaded without having (?first) the possibility or [word indistinct] to defend ourselves, as it would be, it would not only weaken us, as a nation, but it would also weaken our ability to support the ANC and PAC. So, we will continue to support them in the same way as we have done before. We will continue to make our contribution to the liberation fund and we will never, never default on our payment on that one and continue to campaign for solidarity with them. Just now, we are [words indistinct] solidarity fund for the liberation of South Africa and we will continue them that kind of support.

Prime Minister Evaluates Options Over Sanctions

MB100800 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 9 Aug 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on his return home from the Commonweath mini-summit in London foreshadowed the state of economic war between Zimbabwe and South Africa. Mr Mugabe was among six leaders who agreed to a package of economic measures against South Africa, including severing air links and a ban on the import of iron, steel, and coal. Mugabe is in an unenviable position. At least 85 percent of his country's trade depends on transport through South Africa, a fact already exploited by the government in Pretoria. Theyhave engineered a slowdown of border trade that is already making its point. There are those who argue that no matter what Mr Mugabe does or, how sincerely he says it, he is a prisoner of Pretoria. Davinia Dougan asked Mr Mugabe whether he planned to do more than what was agreed at the Commonwealth summit.

[Begin recording] [Mugabe] What we said was that over and above the implementation of this package of sanctions against South Africa we would want to see further countries also adopt that package and that, in the event of certain countries undermining the implementation of these sanctions and therefore undermining their effectiveness, we in Africa and especially in the Frontline States, cannot let those countries get away with that kind of treachery. We would have to examine what reprisals we can take against them.

[Dougan] After the summit here people said ... the South African prime minister said in a press conference that he in fact invited the Zimbabwean Government and the Zambian Government to impose all the sanctions they wished and he also said that he would be imposing sanctions and levies on Zimbabwe and Zambia. No, he has put some of those into action, I mean, this levy of all goods going through South Africa to get to Zimbabwe. Now what effect is that going to have on the Zimbabwean economy?

[Mugabe] Well, this is true because at the moment most of our goods go through South Africa; it is going to cause some hardships, but it is not going to kill Zimbabwe. I can assure you, we will get out of that situation sooner or later. We will have to develop alternative routes and they exist. We have already been working on contingency measures as SADCC, and at the end of this month from 22 August we shall be starting to (?release) contingency measures in Luanda.

[Dougan] Can I get back to the sanctions and some of the measures that South Africa said she will take against Zimbabwe; one is control levies, the other was much stronger border patrols. What does that mean?

[Mugabe] Well, I think what South Africa means is that they are patrolling the border and especially they are checking on [words indistinct]. They are just doing this, of course, to demonstrate that they have a muscle. But we also have a muscle. Let it not be forgotten that of all the countries in Africa, trading partners with South Africa, we offer it the largest market, and we remit to South Africa on an annual basis some $36 million by way of pensions, to pensioners who worked for the colonial regime. We will have to review all that, and of course we pay South Africa for the use of the rail lines and its ports and South Africa is going to lose that revenue. So, we also have a punch.

[Dougan] But the other countries, Botswana for instance, have said they cannot afford sanctions with South Africa, that it would completely destroy their economies, and what is your stand to countries like...

[Mugabe, interrupting]... Well, we grant that, we grant that for countries like Botswana and Lesotho who have no choice. [end recording]

Home Affairs Minister Predicts ZANU-ZAPU Unity

MB101137 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1130 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Harare August 10, SAPA — Unity talks between Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU(PF) and Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU have now reached an advanced stage, the minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, told a weekend rally at Masvingo (formerly Fort Victoria). Mr Nkala, the only Ndebele in Mr Mugabe's Politburo and a long standing personal rival of the ZAPU leader, Mr Nkomo, said the unity moves had been given new urgency by the need for national solidarity in the face of the South African threat. ZAPU, which draws most of its support from Matabeleland, had realised it was a minority party, and that the onus lay upon it to disband and join Mr Mugabe's ZANU(PF) said Mr Nkala.

Despite Mr Nkala's statement, and the known determination of the aging Mr Nkomo to end political divisions in Zimbabwe, there are understood to be continuing problems about accommodating Mr Nkomo's lieutenants in a unified political structure and in finding a formula which would allow the government to release Mr Nkomo's former guerrilla intelligence supremo, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa. Mr Dabengwa has been detained without trial in Chikurubi maximum security prison for the past four years under the state of emergency, having been acquitted on charges of high treason by the high court.